THE

Bombay Guardian.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.

VOL. I.] FRIDAY, 21ST MARCH, 1851 [No. 3.

NOTICE.—*The* EDITORS *of the* BOMBAY GUARDIAN *beg to request that all letters on business, such as orders for papers and advertisements, intimations of change of residence, and remittances of money, be addressed to the Publisher,* MR. A. DUNLOP, *21 Rampart Row, and those having reference to the News and Literary department of the paper, to the* EDITORS *officially, and not by name, at their office 21 Rampart Row.*

RELIGIOUS MEETINGS DURING THE WEEK.

On WEDNESDAY *evening at* TRINITY CHAPEL, *at ½ past 6 o'clock.*

On THURSDAY *evening, at the* AMERICAN MISSION CHAPEL, *at 7 o'clock.*

On THURSDAY *evening at* ST. ANDREW'S KIRK, *at ½ past 6 o'clock.*

On the FIRST MONDAY *of every month the* UNITED MONTHLY CONCERT OF PRAYER FOR MISSIONS *is held in the* FREE CHURCH *at 7 o'clock in the evening: the* CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY'S *Missionary Prayer-meeting at the* BOY'S SCHOOL-ROOM *attached to the* TRINITY CHAPEL *at 7 o'clock p. m.: and the* FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND'S *Missionary Prayer-meeting at Ambrolie at 7 o'clock a. m.*

On the THIRD MONDAY *of every month the Monthly Meeting of the Western Indian Branch of the Evangelical Alliance at 7 o'clock p. m.*

Our Subscribers will, of course, allow us time to procure the journals published at the other presidencies, before they will expect us to exhibit to them the "Spirit of the Indian Press." We shall provide ourselves with the best journals without delay, and after a short time, there will be no deficiency in that important department of our journal.

THE ENGLISH AND SCOTCH PRESS.—"*A stranger would suppose the House composed of Ecclesiastics,*" said old Joseph Hume in the House of Commons, on rising to take part in the Debate on the Address; and, on opening the files of English papers brought by the last Mail, who could choose but make the same exclamation regarding the whole of Great Britain: a stranger would suppose Great Britain to be a nation of Ecclesiastics! From the Queen on the throne, and her Prime Minister at the foot of it, down thro' all ranks and conditions of men to the very humblest of the subjects, all have taken sides in the great religious war, which the Pope of Rome has declared with Great Britain. And not only so, but "the Women of England," unwilling to "tarry at home and divide the spoil," are ambitious to act the part of Deborah, and to obtain the blessing of Jael. One of them, alive to the evils of the Popish system, has published the following letter on the subject of a LADIES' MEMORIAL:—

Among all the things which have been written on the subject of the Papal aggression, I have not observed that any lady has expressed her own, or the feelings of the female part of the community on the subject, and as it appears to me that their interest in the matter is very great, and that they ought to take serious concern in it, may I be permitted, through the medium of your paper, to address to them a few words on the subject.

My dear friends, this Papal aggression, though it has been endeavoured to make it appear a mere name, is no figment. It is a large attempt to throw the shackles of the Man of Sin over Britain; and what those shackles are stands prominently forward in the pages of history. Shall we, without raising our voice, connive at the re-establishment of those deeds of darkness instigated at the confessions, and that system of paying which is induced by absolution? Can we look on the faces of our dear families, and not tremble for them, while knowing that God has said—"Marriage is honourable in all; and that he that opposeth and exalteth himself above all that is called God, or that is worshipped; so that he, as God sitteth in the temple of God, showing himself that he is God, has said marriage is not honourable in all? What a floodgate of iniquity is here opened up!

Shall we say nothing of the evil of permitting one here and another there of nunneries and monasteries to be set up in our land, which former experience of their evils caused our forefathers to pull down? Shall we quietly resign all the blessings of civilisation and mercantile prosperity which this country has gained by the diffusion of the Bible among our countrymen during the short space of 300 years, without telling we disapprove of it?

Our nurseries are only beginning to get rid of the frightful stories which seem easily traceable to the wonderful miracles and doings of their pretended saints, and shall we not be aroused to show how we prize those blessings? Can it be wrong for us, my sisters, *for any one of us*, who feel the unspeakable blessings which the Bible makes known to us and to our children, and to every one who receives it, earnestly to petition the Queen—who, I rejoice to hope, participates in the same feelings—to make it unlawful for any one in her dominions to forbid the buying or reading of the Holy Scriptures, which make wise unto salvation? Christ's words are, "Search the Scriptures;" and, surely, whoever forbids any one to do so, shows himself to be Antichrist or of Antichrist, and strongly proves his consciousness that their system of darkness is entirely opposed to the light of the gospel.

We need not fear the cry of persecution. In this there will be none. But before such a word is uttered, let them explain to us the cases of Drs. Kelly and Achilli, and the refugees from Madeira, just recent occurrences.

Other matters, such as doing away with the Maynooth grants, &c. &c. will be ably taken up by other hands than ours; but is it too much to suggest that we may strengthen their hands by unitedly sending a petition to her gracious Majesty on the free diffusion of the Bible? Britain has been honoured to send it to the farthest corners of the earth, transforming their inhabitants from barbarism to civilisation; and shall we silently allow it to be withheld by a foreign Power from our own citizens, keeping their souls in worse than heathen darkness? No, let us bestir ourselves; and, as we are anxious for the freedom of the bodies of men, let us not be less anxious for the freedom of their souls. Let us prove ourselves Sisters of Mercy in reality, not by a peculiar habit of dress, nor by putting ourselves out of the place in which God intended us to labour. But let it be our earnest endeavour that the souls and bodies of men may be emancipated from the cruel bondage of sin by the unlimited diffusion of the glorious gospel of the blessed God, which is able to make men wise unto salvation.

Trusting, Sir, that some lady of influence may be induced to commence such a petition as here proposed, I send you these few hints for insertion in your paper, from, Sir,

Yours faithfully.

A TRUE FRIEND OF LIBERTY OF CONSCIENCE.

Garnet Hill, Glasgow, 31st Jan., 1851.

How strikingly does this letter contrast with another which the Papal Aggression has called forth, written by one of the male sex, but destitute of the manly spirit,—by a hereditary nobleman in title, but a "hereditary bondman" in reality—the letter of the Earl of Shrewsbury to Lord John Russell in defence of the recent acts of Rome. This English Earl professes in this letter the most extreme ultramontane views, and advocates to the fullest extent the right of the Pope to exercise ecclesiastical jurisdiction in Great Britain. The *London Times* thus epitomizes and characterizes the production:—"Having enjoyed the advantage of absence from the country during the whole time of the discussions occasioned by the brief of the Pope, his Lordship comes forward to describe to the people of England what they have been doing for the last three months. He passes in rapid review the Bishops and the Universities, and bestows most severe chastisement on the heretical counties of Flint and York; but the gem of the narrative is the following notice of the riot at Birkenhead, which is adduced amongst other instances of Protestant intolerance by this impartial annalist:—'In some places the very proposal of a meeting creates a riot, in which human victims are sacrificed to vindicate the rights of liberty and conscience.' It is quite evident that the author of this sentence thinks it was very wrong of the Protestant police to be sacrificed, and very right of the Catholics to vindicate the liberty of conscience, and that the whole affair was merely an act of poetical justice. His Lordship then proceeds to a most unmeasured profession of ultramontane faith, in the course of which he informs us that the Roman Catholic Church is the friend of science (which would have been very agreeable to Galileo); that she is armed only with the sword of the Spirit—the Word of God (which would have saved much trouble to the Albigenses); that Edward the Confessor was the best King that ever sat on the throne of England; that in the reign of Queen Mary the Catholic faith was restored in its original purity and former

plendour; that England is an unhappy country; that the dominions of the Pope are not misgoverned, and other discoveries of equal value, too numerous for us to relate. The rest of the address is taken up with unmerciful extracts from Lingard's *History* of the persecution of the Roman Catholics in the times of Henry VIII. and Elizabeth, which Lord Shrewsbury seems to imagine have burst upon the world for the first time through the medium of his pamphlet; and it concludes with an unmeasured invective against that endless thesis for historical disputation, Archbishop Cranmer, 'who, in a fit of desperation, thrust his guilty hand into the flames, rather in proof of his obstinacy than his orthodoxy.'"

The Earl of Shrewsbury expresses his opinion of the hidden principle which has actuated the recent movement in these words:—

"It is by the Papacy that the work of God is done. 'Go ye and teach all nations.' Entrusted with this mission, the chief inheritor of the power and authority of those to whom it was given sends forth 'his ministers and servants' to 'announce the good tidings to the whole creation.' He it is who marshals and directs the forces for this gigantic enterprise. Under his executive it is, that they penetrate to the uttermost boundaries of the earth, drawing divers states and kingdoms, and tribes and people, within his Master's empire, yet gathering all within the one fold of the one Shepherd. If, perchance, they be driven back, they go again; till persecution, in which Christianity had her cradle and her growth, brings a blessing on their efforts. Or, if any where, they shake the dust from off their feet in testimony against an unbelieving generation; they look not behind to whence they came, but direct their steps onwards to other conquests. For the mission was not for once but ever. If, again, after a first success—even after a long and flourishing reign of peace and security—the enemy should prevail for a season, should enter in, tread down the vineyard, slay the workmen, and level the fences, he it is who holds commission to replant the vine, repair the walls, and rebuild the temple.

'He, too, is the great king of the great feast. He first invites all the rulers of the world, and their Ministers and magnates; and if these refuse, upon the plea of some previous allegiance or other frivolous pretence, he sends forth his servants into the highways to collect both the good and the bad, that his table may not be empty nor his halls deserted.

"All this you knew, and therefore your enmity to the Papacy, and to him who governs by it. But you fight as one beating the air. You may hang him and burn him in your child's play, but his august dignity suffers no diminution. You may kill the real, natural man, as he has been killed of old, but he dieth not. You may imprison him, bind him in chains, and then crucify him, but he is again free and lives once more. You may smite him to the ground at the very altar, as he was smote of old, and hide him in a stronghold in his old age, but he speedily comes forth again, erect in the vigour and freshness of youth."

These extracts exhibit the spirit of Lord Shrewsbury's Letter. We have dwelt the longer upon it, because of the space which it has occupied in the English Journals.

The Scotch papers have been occupied with a long controversial correspondence between a Revd. Doctor and one of the Lords of Session, in reference to the Original Ragged Schools. It appears that no child is admitted into the Original Ragged Schools, unless with the express desire, or with the avowed permission, of its parents or guardians; and it is an openly declared principle of these Schools, that the Word of God shall be read in them. No mode of conducting education could be more impartial than that which is pursued in these Schools; and this feature of them is so generally recognized, that all classes, and all sects, are lending them their support; and, especially a great number of Popish parents enrolled their Children among the pupils of these Schools. There is another class of Schools, the United Industrial Schools, which the Roman Catholics claim as their own. In the Roman Catholic Directory for this year, they are thus noticed among their other Schools:—"United Industrial Schools.—Upwards of a hundred Catholic children of both sexes are also educated *gratis* in the Edinburgh United Industrial School, South Gray's Close, 56, High Street, where in terms of the statutes of the Institution, one of its two teachers must always be a Catholic, and where the encouragement and support so generously afforded it by its Protestant patrons, have ever hitherto bespoken the most straightforward purpose, and truly Christian benevolence."

It it was observed, as a curious fact, that in various cases, no sooner had a Popish child in the Original Ragged Schools, reached that interesting period of his educational progress, when he was able to read the Bible, than he was forthwith removed from the School. On inquiry being made into the cause of this sudden disappearance, it was ascertained, that these Schools had long been exposed to systematic attempts on the part of the Romish Priests to draft off the children of Roman Catholic parents, and, moreover, that the children thus drafted off were handed over to the United Industrial Schools. A Revd. Doctor, who has done much to advance the cause of education, adverted to this conduct of the priests, in a public meeting; and, further, alledged and proved that, in some cases, the priests threatened to withhold absolution from members of their flocks who chose to send their children to the original Ragged Schools. To a Papist, such a threat has tremendous power. If he cannot get absolution from his priest, he considers himself ruined for time and eternity. A Lord of Session, who presides over the United Industrial Schools, came forward as their champion. He did not meet the charge—he had nothing to say in disproof of the allegation, but put forth all his power in extenuation of the indefensible crime of the culprits at the bar of the public. The Revd. Doctor, therefore, made out his case, and clearly brought to light the secret jesuitical operations of the Popish priests of Edinburgh, and the melancholy fact that, "no where in the wide world, even in Ireland, or in Spain, are the blinded adherents of popery more priestridden than in the Cowgate and Canongate of Edinburgh."

Popular Education.—To write now the reforming of Education is one of the greatest and noblest designs that can be thought on, and for the want of it this nation perishes.

Milton: *Tractate on Education.*

There is one great question to which we should look in all our arrangements. What is to be their final result on the character of the people? Is it to be raised? or is it to be lowered?

Sir Thomas Munro.

The subject of Education in India is one which will come frequently under our review. We can by no means hit it off in a brief article, and the present paper is merely intended as an introduction of a subject of lasting and growing interest. India is becoming so closely identified with England that the educational views which rule in the latter country must exert a powerful influence on the measures adopted in the former,—and we shall require to keep an attentive eye on the state of the question at home. Although Education is not one of the most pressing questions of the day—and, as our readers will have perceived, not referred to in the Queen's Speech—it is confessedly a point already gravely important and daily becoming more so. When we now speak of England, let it be remembered that we mean South Britain; the educational aspect of Scotland and Ireland is in some respects unlike that of England properly so called. In England, then, there is no properly national system of education—the "National School Society" is more correctly a Church of England Society; and the "British and Foreign School Society" is mainly supported by Dissenters. Both of these institutions have worked with zeal, but they have failed to overtake the dense and rapidly increasing masses, especially those that congregate in large cities. It is reckoned a very ill-educated country in which at least one tenth of the population does not attend school. Twelve years ago, Lord Brougham stated the proportion in England to be only one-twelfth; now it is generally supposed to be one-fourteenth. Matters then seem to be getting worse. Day by day the population distances the education. In Switzerland and Saxony, the best educated countries of Europe, there is one scholar to every five inhabitants,—a proportion nearly thrice as great as that in England.

Clearly then something must be done. "Let us have a grand National comprehensive scheme" is the cry of many, and there will soon be a strong and determined effort to reach it; yet the difficulties in the way seem insuperable. The main obstacle arises from the joint effect of the deep religious convictions and the religious differences in England, and the bold and unreserved expression of these which the institutions of England permit. In Russia, Austria, South Germany, and some other countries on the Continent, the State both fixes the quality of the education and compels the attendance of the pupils; but compulsion will hardly be resorted to in a country where individual action is carried so far as in England. Were

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England an irreligious country, or were its government a despotism, the problem would be solved at once; but in England religious and free, the solution tasks the highest powers of the highest intellect.

Lord John Russel stated in Parliament last session that the English nation would accept of no educational system into which religious training did not enter as an essential element. His Lordship was probably right,—at all events he reasoned from experience; for the Whig Government was once nearly shipwrecked on that very point, when they endeavoured to introduce a system not devoid of religion, but less religious than the mind of the nation demanded. The conviction of the English people may be summed up in the ever-memorable words of the great French philosopher and educationist, Cousin; viz: EDUCATION, IF NOT BASED ON RELIGIOUS TUITION, IS WORSE THAN USELESS,—and we find such journals as the *Examiner*, that make no profession of the stricter religious views, distinctly admitting that the religious emotions constitute by much too important an element of human nature to be safely overlooked in any educational scheme.

Such being the national conviction, any purely secular system is certain to be repudiated. Yet how any joint all-comprehending scheme involving religion can be carried out is the problem of problems. All Protestants might agree to use the authorized version of the Bible in every school; but the Romanist is tied down by his Church to the Vulgate and the translation made from it, and will insist on having the Douay version.

We shall have occasion to revert to this weighty topic ere long; but in the meantime let us glance at the educational condition of India. Although charity begins at home, we shall in the first instance speak of our own Presidency. We have lying before us an interesting article in the *Benares Magazine* titled, *Popular Education in the North-Western Provinces of Bengal*, which supplies us with some very important information. The North-West provinces, Sir Henry Elliott has marked, are a full quarter of a century before Bengal in most every respect; and it appears that in vernacular education they are shooting ahead as fast as in anything else. Thus, population returns, and educational statistics have been carefully attended to, as a basis for practical effort,—the statistical facts so amassed being more complete, it is said, than any similar intelligence collected in England. And the result is sufficiently sad and dispiriting. Out of 80,000 villages in the Agra Presidency, only 4000 have any schools; 76,000 are utterly devoid of the rudiments of education. The total number of scholars is 65,163 out of a population exceeding 23 millions,—that is, one scholar to every 356 inhabitants. Let our readers recollect what we said of England. The ill-educated condition of her masses is the foulest blot on her escutcheon. Yet in England there is one scholar to every 14 inhabitants; a proportion twenty five times higher. In Switzerland and Saxony there is (as we have stated) *one* Scholar to every *five* inhabitants; that is, they are seventy times better educated than the North-Western Provinces. Truly might the Agra Government assert that "the investigation had proved beyond a doubt that the mass of the population is in a state of the grossest ignorance." Especially the agricultural community is "almost untouched," as the *Benares Magazine* says, "by a single ray of intellectual light." But our friends in the North-West are not the men to sit down and fold their hands in despair of remedying an admitted evil. Witness the following statement of their measures.

When instructions were first issued for the conduct of the enquiry the revenue authorities were urged to remember that it was "their duty to do all in their power to promote the education of the people."

General encouragement was afforded by the public offices; and doubtless much *indirect* influence was in this way brought to bear. Useful class-books were compiled under the patronage of Government, and distributed for cheap and sometimes gratuitous circulation. A systematic superintendence was also exercised over the schools in one or two districts of the Agra division. But as yet the sinews of war were wanting—no fresh grants had been obtained and the already existing funds were nearly absorbed in the established institutions. At length when the enquiries were completed, a substantial sum (to what amount the Reports do not state) was granted by the Court of Directors. This grant has enabled Government to introduce an organized plan into eight districts—that is about one fourth of the whole provinces. The principle of the scheme may be thus briefly summed up. All the districts in these Provinces are divided into tahseeldarees or revenue divisions, which are quite different from the thanah divisions common in Bengal. In each of the districts selected for this interesting experiment, there will be established a Government village school; that is, one school in each tahseeldaree. In these Schools useful instruction suited to an agrestic population will be imparted in the Hindu and Urdu languages. They will serve as models, and afford encouragement to the neighbourhood. They will receive promising youths from the Schools already established, and from them any deserving pupils will obtain admission to the more advanced institutions.

Throughout the tahseeldarees there will be appointed visitors who will tender their advice to the inhabitants with regard to founding Schools—procure competent teachers and necessary books—examine the existing Schools—cheer up the oft neglected pedagogues—bring forward the most industrious boys—recommend for rewards and for admission into the Government Seminaries. Over these visitors will be placed a Zillah Visitor who will control and envigorate the proceedings of his subordinates, distribute the amount placed at disposal for prizes—500 Rupees per annum—and furnish annual statements. The operations of all the districts will be superintended by a Visitor General who will correspond directly with Government. The earnest co-operation of all the revenue authorities is strictly enjoined. It is laid down at the outset that the present scheme is intended rather as an incitement to the task of self-instruction than a method of furnishing a State education. Also it is hoped and expected that a scheme like the present will come home to the hearts and minds of a people whose complicated rights and tenures of land require for their preservation some degree of knowledge in their possessors; and who live under a system which supplies them with the keenest inducements for and almost forces upon them the necessity of elementary education.

Benares Magazine, Feb. 1851.

This is a most interesting and important experiment. Much will depend on its success. If our Agra friends fail, we fear the cause of popular education in all India will receive "a heavy blow and grievous discouragement." The education of the masses is hardly advancing in other parts of India. The hundred vernacular schools established some five years ago by Lord Hardinge in Lower Bengal have failed, through sheer mismanagement and neglect. The vernacular schools of Government in the Bombay Presidency have all along been in a languishing condition. "Most incompetent" is one of the gentlest epithets applied to the teachers of these Schools even by the Board of Education and other Government functionaries, and a feeling approaching to despondency pervades nearly all the Reports of the Board on the subject of vernacular instruction.

We intend the preceding remarks to be introductory to a review of popular education in Western India, which we shall endeavour to furnish at an early opportunity. That the subject is one of as much complexity as importance is manifest from the hopelessly conflicting views that prevail among the members of the Board of Education themselves. It may interest our readers to hear how the views advanced by Sir Erskine Perry and his small but active body of supporters, are regarded in other quarters; and the following testimony is sufficiently pointed and explicit on that head. "No allusion" says the *Benares Magazine* "has been made [in the late educational movements of the Agra presidency] to teaching through the medium of the English tongue. In this part of India the idea of making English a vehicle of *popular* instruction has been chased away like an empty vision, by the broad sunlight of common sense. But from recent reports it appears that the ghost of this dead theory has been conjured up again at Bombay." This is not very complimentary language certainly,—and we think it betrays a spice of *Anglophobia* in its dislike of *Anglomania*; but the periodical from which we quote is, in matters literary and educational, an able and influential organ, and it will not do to pooh-pooh its decisions however much in the teeth of the favourite opinions of the justly-respected President of the Bombay Board of Education. Moreover, when the whole weight of the most advanced Presidency in India is thrown into the same scale, there can be very little doubt as to the views which must ultimately rule in all our Indian educational systems.

CONSTITUTION OF HINDU SOCIETY.—The constitution of Hindu Society is a subject which is not generally well understood among Europeans, and yet to enable them to avoid the blunders, (some of them merely ridiculous, but others of a more serious nature), into which many of them are continually falling, some attention to this matter, if not absolutely necessary, would at least be very beneficial. To this subject

then we mean to devote some attention in this, and some subsequent numbers of the *Guardian*.

In considering carefully the structure of Hindu Society, a peculiar modification of the patriarchal principle seems to be one of its most important fundamental elements.—The patriarchal element has prevailed more or less in all imperfectly civilized societies, and it is natural that it should do so. Who in general more proper to direct an infant society than the patriarch, full of experience and years, from whom all the members are lineally descended. In the history of the Patriarchs mentioned in the Old Testament, we have an example of a Patriarchal Society in its purest and simplest form; and in the Arab Sheikhs, and chiefs of the Highland Clans we have an other example of a similar submission of societies of men to one, who though not strictly related to all, is yet in reality related to many, and nominally to all. The *Phratrias* among the Greeks, and the *Gentes* among the Latins were no doubt originally tribes in subordination to a chief, who was the eldest relative of some, and the lord of the rest. Among the Romans, till a very late period, not only was the property, but also the lives of the male descendants were in the power of the oldest progenitor. A grand-father would by law exercise a complete and despotic power over the lives and property, not only of all his sons, but of all his grandsons also. The Hindu legislation never went to the absurd length of the Roman law, in putting the lives of the descendants in the power of the progenitor, but as a general rule, the father has authority among the Hindoos over all the children possess, until with his consent a legal deed of separation has been obtained. It often happens, especially when there is a little property in a family, that what we would call a dozen families live together, and are esteemed by the Hindoos as one. We once knew a family of this kind which consisted of about sixty members. There was the old man the patriarch of the family, his four sons and their wives, and ever so many grandchildren of both sexes. All these lived in one house, and had one purse and one table. One of the old man's sons was in Government employ, another was a Monshee, and taught English Gentlemen the native languages; the eldest, as the father could not then attend to business, was steward of the family, made all the purchases and received the earnings of the other branches of the family, another son was a hanger on without employment. The grand children of the male sex were either writing gratis as candidates in Government offices, or at school, or at home according to their respective ages. Several of the eldest of these again were also married, and had their wives with them. Many such families as this are to be found still among the Hindus, where European intercourse has not dist urbed the natural course of Native Society. The influence that any of the subordinate members of the family can exercise over the head is merely of a moral kind. The power of the father while he is able to act is uncontrollable, as long at least as he does not violently transgress the rules of propriety, and even in bad cases of partiality or oppression, after a little war of words, all parties generally settle down into their former state. When the old man dies or becomes inefficient, his authority descends to the eldest son, to whom all parties submit as a matter of course.

If the Father chooses he can give any son that demands it his share of the property, or a sum of money equivalent to it, but the son cannot force him to do so. The son who has thus received his share is now considered as respects the family property entirely an alien, and though it should afterwards encrease ever so much he has no claim to receive any additional share. The attentive reader of the New Testament will no doubt recollect that this is in exact accordance with the customs of the Jews in the time of our Saviour, as implied in the affecting parable of the Prodigal Son. The youngest son receives on his departure, at his own request, the portion of the goods that fell to him. On his return, though penitent and forgiven, received with all affection by the Father, he receives no farther share in the inheritance. The Father declares to the eldest son, notwithstanding the improper spirit he displayed, in terms full and explicit, "all I have is thine." And this represents the case exactly as it stands among the Hindoos.

The application of this principle of Hindu society to explain some enigmas in the conduct of the natives, must be reserved to a future number.

The Greek Church.—The position of the Greek Church should be the subject of more investigation than it is. It is not sufficiently borne in mind, how large a portion of the nominally Christian world are embraced in this division. It may be that Protestants feel themselves in the providence of God, both geographically and ecclesiastically, called to special antagonism with the Church of Rome. Perhaps they may also feel that in consequence of the similarity of the errors of the Romish and of the Greek Church, the same gracious manifestation of God which shall make truth triumphant in the West will likewise give it victory in the East of Europe. And it is undoubtedly true that the Greek and Roman, the Armenian Coptic, Abyssinian and other lapsed Churches of the East, have so much ground in common, and indulge such similar resentments against the distinctive doctrines of Protestantism, that they must to a great extent share one another's fortunes. At the same time it were well for Protestants not to forget the meaning of their own name. "No popery" is not the synonym of Protestant. Whatsoever would alter, by subtraction or addition, the word of God, against that we protest. Paul and John were Protestants; and the theses of Luther were not more strictly protestant in their character, than were the epistles of John, and the epistle to the Galatians.

It is known that the Emperor of all the Russias is the h of the Greek church. Since 1702 when Peter the Grea founded the prelates assembled for the choice of the patri by the word "I am the patriarch," the Czar has been the preme Pontiff of that Church. Europe has been watch with more or less of foreboding, the northern dawn, the Aur Borealis, the gradually augmenting power and resource Russia. But the idea that that power and those reso may yet be employed in introducing and propagating Greek religion in Western Europe, is a novel one, most of us, perhaps will seem a preposterous one. Th lowing is an extract from a memoir presented by one ministers to the Emperor of Russia.

"Happily, a sovereign occupies the throne of Russia, whom the thought of Russia is incarnate....Russia, t country of faith, will not want faith in the decisive moment, nor be terrified at the grandeur of her destiny, nor shrink from the mission imposed upon her.....And when has this mission seemed clearer or more evident? It may be said that God writes it in characters of fire upon the blackness of the tempestuous sky. The West declines; the Europe of Charlemagne as well as that of the treaties of 1815—Catholicism and Protestantism,—faith long lost and reason reduced to absurdity,—all are undermined, all ready to perish in a general conflagration; and when, above the immense wreck, we see rising as a holy arch this immense Empire, who can doubt longer of its mission? Is it for us to become sceptical or pusillanimous?"

This language is sufficiently intelligible. The idea is, 'We of the Greek denomination, are properly speaking the Church, and stand here in the East, upon the very foundations on which the apostles left us. The Western Church broke loose from us, schismatically; Romanism is dissent; and Protestantism is but another rupture, a dissent from Romanism. From our Oriental heights we have long looked down upon unhappy Europe, beholding the protracted conflicts and the successive desolations wrought by Rome, Protestantism and Infidelity; and it seems to us, that Europe is at length prepared to re-embrace the holy Greek religion from which she so long apostatized.'

The recent manifestoes of the Czar make it evident that the sentiments above quoted, meet with a hearty response from him. He is not unwilling to regard himself as God's

vicar on earth, the generalissimo of the Church of Christ. The following extracts are from a paper signed by a Russian diplomatist, and bearing an official character, and they give some further glimpses of the attitude which the Greek Church is disposed to assume.

"It was the error of the Church of Rome, that in opposition to the words of Christ, it assumed a temporal sovereignty. The truly impious and sacrilegious duel between the Emperors and Popes, prolonged throughout the middle ages, wounded to death even the principle of authority. The Greek Church shares in the strength of Russia, instead of the weakness of Greece, professedly the depository of religious truth. She is ambitious because Russia is powerful; but this ambition leads her, while seeking support from the temporal power, to render it even greater service than she derives from it. She only is orthodox; the schism proceeded from Rome; and now this column (Rome) is shaken at its base. The new power destined to rise over its ruins will not be Protestantism, already perishing in decrepitude.

"Rome confiscated the tradition for its own purpose, and this usurpation provoked the Protestant revolt. The Reformation was an outburst of Christian spirit too long suppressed. But the chieftains of Reform, instead of laying their complaint before legitimate authority, constituted themselves judges in their own cause, and introduced a principle Anti-Christian in its essence, carrying the germs of revolution and incessant war.

"A new Charlemagne offers the Pope a great material force, and desires nothing in return. The Emperor, acknowledged by the Greek Church both as Cæsar and St. Peter, comes to this Western schism, by pardoning and protecting the The true Pope is the Czar; the Pope of Rome continue within his circle of fire; and the orthodox opens wide her arms, and proffers reunion and assis-

the faithful recall the visit of Nicholas to Rome in d the emotion of the crowd when, after such long the Emperor paused to worship at the tombs of the Apostles. He was not prostrate alone,—Russia prostrated herself in him. Let us hope she did not pray in vain before the holy relics."

Who would have expected to hear such tones emanating from the Greek Church. Protestantism, viewed from St. Petersburg, seems "already perishing in decrepitude." What strange resuscitations do we witness in these times. First, the Pope, laying aside his menial disguise in which he had fled for his life, and creating a Catholic hierarchy in England; and next the Greek Church, renascent from her long-forgotten grave, to consult about the *hellenizing* of Western Europe.

We cannot but add here, as illustrative of the decrepitude of Protestantism, an extract from the "Standard of Freedom," concerning, "Charitable Institutions in London."

"Associations for the voluntary relief of distress, the reclamation of the criminal, and the diffusion of Christian Truth, are a noble characteristic of the English people. There is no city in the world possessing an equal number of charitable institutions to those of the British capital. Taking the whole of London there are no less than 491 charitable institutions, exclusive of mere local endowments and trusts, parochial and local schools &c. These charities comprise,

12 General Medical Hospitals.
50 Medical charities for special purposes.
35 General Dispensaries.
12 Societies and Institutions for the preservation of life and public morals.
18 Societies for reclaiming the fallen, and staying the progress of crime.
14 Societies for the relief of general destitution and distress.
12 Societies for relief of specific description.
14 Societies for aiding the resources of the industrious (exclusive of loan-funds and savings-banks).
11 Societies for the deaf and dumb, and the blind.
103 Colleges, Hospitals, and Institutions or alms-houses for the aged.
16 Charitable Pension Societies.
74 Charitable and Provident Societies chiefly for specified classes.
31 Asylums for orphan and other necessitous children.
10 Educational foundations.
4 Charitable modern do.
40 School Societies, religious books, Church-aiding and Christian-visiting Societies.
35 Bible and Missionary Societies.

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This includes parent societies only. These charities annually disburse in aid of their respective objects the extraordinary amount of £1,764,733, of which upwards of £1,000,000 is raised annually by voluntary contributions; the remainder from funded property, sale of publications, &c."

Cave Inscriptions.—The lovers of Indian Antiquities have lately, in Bombay, been gratified by witnessing Captain Gill's fine copies of the drawings found in the Caves of Adjunta, and are impatiently waiting for drawings and plans of our own caves of Elephanta and Salsette, which it is understood Mr. Fallon has either been commissioned or is about to be commissioned by Government to execute. Meantime there is a no less important field of Antiquarian research engaging attention, the getting exact copies taken of the numerous inscriptions engraved on the rocky portals and sides of these remarkable excavations. Since the happy discoveries in this field made by Mr. James Prinsep, little has been done, till lately. Now however that the subject of Indian Antiquities has been so warmly taken up by the continental literati, especially by Professor Lassen, it behoves those who have it in their power to accomplish the work, to have all the inscriptions carefully copied, for those who have ability and leisure to decypher them. This subject was lately brought before the Bombay Branch of the R. A. Society in a paper of Sir Erskine Perry's. We understand that a proposition was submitted to the same learned body at their Meeting of yesterday, to apply to Government for assistance in this important work.

At both the Nana and Malsey Ghauts that lead to Jooneer and thence to the central districts of India, there are long inscriptions containing no doubt some account of the origin of those mountain passes, and of the parties by which they were executed, and it will at least be a curious thing, now that we are about to carry railways over these mountain barriers, to ascertain who first opened up the communication between the coast and the interior. Dr. Stevenson supposes that he has discovered in the name *Sátino*, which occurs in the inscription at the top of the Nana Ghaut, the constructor of that most direct and probably oldest passage into the interior. It would be interesting to ascertain whether this name occurs elsewhere and who this remarkable personage was.

Mr. J. T. Molesworth.—We hail with feelings of no little pleasure the return to India, by the Steamer of the 23rd ultimo, of this distinguished Marathi Scholar, after an absence from this country of upwards of 15 years. The immediate object of his return is, we learn, to finish the revision of his admirable Marathi and English Dictionary, which was issued from the Press in 1831; and of which a second edition is imperatively called for, the first having been for sometime exhausted. Upon the revision of his work Mr. M. has, we hear, been for some years quietly occupied; and he has now come out to finish the revision, and carry the work through the Press. We look for a work of no common value in this revised edition. As the Dictionary originally came forth from the Press, it was pronounced by competent judges to be one of the very best Philological works extant; but whilst we fully concur in this opinion, we nevertheless look for no little improvement of the the work from the revision it is now receiving from its Authors. Into no other hands could a revision be so well com-

mitted. Notwithstanding Mr. M. has several thousand new words to add, he expects to reduce rather than enlarge the bulk of the Dictionary by condensation of the original matter and by improvement of the typography. If it should please God to permit this work to be completed according to the design of its able and energetic author, whose ruling motive is a desire to do His work, it will confer a lasting benefit on Marathi literature. In his arduous undertaking Mr. M. is influenced by no sordid motives. He came out on his own resources and has undertaken the work, though with the full sanction of Government yet without any stipulated remuneration. We cannot doubt the willingness of Government to appoint a suitable salary to Mr. M., whilst so employed; but we hear they must await authority from the Court of Directors to do so. This disinterestedness on the part of Mr. M., will excite no surprise to those who know that he has conscientiously refused to receive his Military Pension from the time he was entitled to it. We pray that it may please that bountiful God, the promotion of whose glory is Mr. M.'s aim, to prosper the work of His devoted servants. After the completion of the work now in hand, we trust our esteemed Friend will be spared to employ his ability and experience in other works for the benefit of our Maratha fellow subjects.

SAILOR'S HOME.—We publish in another column, the Report of this excellent institution for the past year, abridging a few paragraphs which are not of general interest. We congratulate the Society on the amount of support it has received during the year, and we must bear testimony to the efficiency with which the HOME has been conducted, in spite of the great disadvantages and difficulties with which the Society has had to struggle. Mr. Maidment is justly entitled to public esteem and praise for his zeal and devotedness in this important work. He has proved himself the Sailor's Friend, and has made the HOME as comfortable and attractive as it could be made, in present circumstances. By the economy which he has practised in the management of the Society's funds, and by the care with which he husbands the sailor's "little all," he has shown himself most worthy of the confidence which the public has placed in him. We sincerely wish he had greater advantages and facilities for exerting his efforts in behalf of seamen. If Government would give a lot of ground in the vicinity of the Cooperage, or in some other healthy locality, for building a suitable HOME, we have no doubt that the community would provide the necessary funds for the erection. We believe that every mercantile firm in Bombay would subscribe liberally towards it. Sailors are employed in a special manner in their service and, doing their work, they are bound to care for their well-being. It is to the sailor they owe it that the cottons and other staples of India reach their market; and that the looms and forges of Britain continue to work, and the manufactures of her artisans are borne to this, and every other clime. But sailors are also employed in the service of us all. Look at our homes, and see how many of their necessaries, comforts, delicacies, luxuries, and adornments are brought to us from abroad by the sailor's skill and enterprise, yes, and by his exposure to danger.

As a community, we have long been too neglectful of the sailor. Many might be saved from sinking, victims to the sailor's suffering or the sailor's vices, if suitable efforts were made to save them. The Government, that should leave the shoals and reefs in its harbors unmarked by buoys, and that, along a line of frequented but dangerous sea-coast, should rear no light houses, would be held guilty of the death of all shipwrecked in consequence. But there is another kind of neglect equally or yet more fatal. If, as a community, we shut our eyes to the necessities of the friendless and homeless seamen, or to the vices and oppressions by which they are often ruined for time and eternity, are we not verily guilty—and shall we be clear in the day when inquisition is made for blood?

The number of sailors who frequent this Port, is very considerable. A Harbor missionary, devoted exclusively to them, would have an ample and most interesting field of labor. Besides being a blessing to the sailors, he would be instrumental in removing one of the most serious stumbling-blocks out of the way of the natives: for our seamen have long been "a reproach, and a proverb, a taunt, and a curse" among them.

We wish our Seaman's Friend Association would give its attention to this subject. The *British and Foreign Seaman's Friend Society* would doubtless send us one of their most efficient laborers, if a mere support were provided for him here; and their missionaries are men who have been brought up to the sea, who understand all the ways of sailors, and who are able to "endure hardness," to rough it, and to be contented with little.

DEATH OF MRS. SCHREIBER, OF THE SCINDE MISSION.—But a few months ago, the hearts of those who desire the spread of the Gospel were gladdened by the arrival in this place of the Revd. Mr. and Mrs. Schreiber, to commence the new Mission in Scinde, which had been taken up by the Church Missionary Society. Mr. and Mrs. S. arrived in Bombay the end of October last, and proceeded on to Kurrachee the following month. We have now to record the early and, as it would seem to us, the untimely removal of Mrs. S. from the sphere of her labors; but we are not to judge of God's dealings according to outward appearance. Not only is it said "Thy way is in the sea, and thy path in the great waters, and thy foot-steps are not known"; but we are also told, "His work is perfect; all his ways are judgment." We would take the present dispensation, sorrowful and depressing as it is, as a token for good with respect to the Mission. It is the LORD'S usual method to circumscribe before He enlarges, to abase before He exalts. After recovering from her confinement on the 21st ultimo, Mrs. S. caught cold, which brought on severe fever, that in a few days terminated her sufferings on the 11th of this month. Mrs. S. was humble and retiring, possessed the ornament of a meek and quiet spirit. Her heart was quite in her work. Only a few days before her removal she wrote to her Friends in England, begging their help in establishing a Native Girls' School.

Weekly Epitome of News.

FRIDAY, MARCH 14TH.

The Calcutta papers report the loss of the noble ship *Buckinghamshire*.

—The *Telegraph and Courier* says;—We regret very much to have to convey to our readers the disagreeable tidings that the fine Ship *Buckinghamshire* has been destroyed by fire whilst proceeding down the Hooghly on her homeward voyage with passengers, invalids and Cargo to London.

The *Buckinghamshire* was one of the Hon'ble Company's old mercantile liners; she passed into private hands subsequently to the passing of the last Charter Act, and became the property of our late friend and respected fellow townsman Framjee Cowasjee. Her Commander Captain Macgregor, was universally esteemed, and his present calamity will raise a vast amount of sympathy, although we sincerely hope he will be found to have covered the risk which he had in the vessel by an insurance to its full value.

The *Buckinghamshire* makes the seventh ship that has sailed out of the Port of Bombay that has been destroyed during the course of one year: the total number of ships that have sailed from this place during that period of time is 120; the average rate of insurance being 2½ per cent.; consequently a loss of 7 out of 120, at this rate of premium, must have entailed very severe sacrifices on the underwriters and insurance offices.

—The correspondent of the *Bombay Gazette* at Ahmedmuggur, writing the 11th instant says;—The 26th Regiment Native Infantry, under the command of Major Crozier, marched into Camp yesterday morning, and the Head Quarters of the 7th Infantry, Commanded by Captain Skipper, broke ground this morning en route for Ahmedabad.

"General Archmuty, C. B., Commanding the Division, with his Staff, were at Malligaum on the 8th instant, and are expected at this station about the end of the month. The General intends visiting the celebrated Caves of Ellora, and the fortress of Dowlutabad on his way from Malligaum.

—The *Telegraph and Courier* gives the following letter from government to Bishop Hartmann;—The R. R. Dr. Hartmann has been favored with the following letter from Government.

No. 99, of 1851.
Ecclesiastical Department.

To The R. R. Dr. HARTMANN,
Roman Catholic Bishop.

SIR,—In reply to your letter, dated the 22nd ultimo, I am directed to inform you, that orders have been issued to the Indian Naval authorities, to provide you, while on visitation, with a passage free of the usual Government charge, in any Government Steamer that may be proceeding from port within the limits of this Presidency, including Scinde, on your making an application to the Commander of the vessel.

2. As requested in the 2nd para. of your letter, orders have been issued to the local authorities, through whose jurisdiction you may have occasion to pass, to pay you the attention and respect befitting your position.

I have, &c.
(Signed) J. G. LUMSDEN,
Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 6th March 1851.

SATURDAY, MARCH, 15TH.

— The *Friend of India* reports the adjourned half yearly Meeting of the *India General Steam Navigation Company*. The Report was "showing in its details of financial prosperity; the profits of the half year being declared to be Rs. 60,818, a sum equivalent to Eleven and a quarter per cent on the capital of the company. Two new Steamers, the *Lady Thackwell* and the *James Hume*, have been launched during the six months, and the last of the cargo flats is nearly ready, while all these works and the other business of the Depot, have been carried on out of the current earnings of the Steamers. It will at once be conceded that this account is much more gratifying than the one published at the last half yearly Meeting held on the 14th September 1850, when a loss on the operations of the previous six months of Rs. 16,000 was acknowledged in the Report. As far as we can judge from the figures before us, the profits have been fairly obtained, by an increase in the amount of freight. The following short table exhibits the source of this prosperity:

Expenditure in six months, ending June, 1850	Rs	110,495
Expenditure in six months, ending 30th December, 1850,		130,385
Increase of expenditure,	Rs.	19,890
Receipts for six months, ending 13th June,		93,694
Receipts for six months, ending 30th Dec.,		1,91,224
Increase of receipts	Rs.	97,530

There has therefore been a real increase of profitable business to the extent of Rs. 77,640, and the apparent increase of expenditure must be attributed to the increased number of boats employed." The meeting, like those of similar Companies not so far from Bombay, was stormy; and closed its sitting after discussing the four following propositions;—

1st. That the partnership be dissolved.—*Rejected.*

2nd. That the Secretary be prohibited from private trade.—*Carried.*

3rd. That every holder of ten shares, when in Calcutta, be pro tem. a Director.—*Scouted.*

4th. That a committee of five shareholders, three of them unconnected with the present management, be appointed to inspect the accounts of the Company.—*Rejected by a majority of four.*

— In noticing a recent announcement in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the appointment of four additional civilians to the Punjaub establishment, the *Friend of India* makes the following remarks:—"Including the late addition, the Civil Service of the Punjaub now includes fifty two civilians all of whom have been drawn from the two divisions of the Bengal Presidency. The natural effect of this large addition of appointments to the service, without any corresponding increase in the number of writers must be to improve the prospects of promotion. It is by no means improvable, moreover, that the new opening which has thus been made for the employment of the Civil Service in the Punjaub, may eventually have the [illegible] of inducing government to enlarge the sphere of Office for the unlanted branch of the Service in the old Provinces. But our chief ob- n this prominent reference to the subject is to remark, that as the ub administration now includes so large a body of the members of ervice, an effort should be made to render its prospects complete lf; that is to say, that the gradation of allowances should be so as to induce those who have taken office in that country to remain in the hope of gradually rising to higher appointments. that case, the necessity of applying to the language of the country, o be able to transact civil, criminal, and fiscal business in the e of the People, should be vigorously inculcated on the officers; and promotion to higher grades should be rendered in some measure ent on their success."

— The Surat Correspondent of the *Bombay Gazette* writing on the 11th ultimo says;—Yesterday, at six o'clock in the evening, a lecture was delivered in the Mission Chapel by Dr. Wilson on the "Primitive population and religion of India." There was an audience of no fewer than 100 persons including several of the European residents with their ladies, and nearly all the first Grade Scholars of the Government English School. The lecture was a most interesting one, and was listened to most attentively. I shall in my next endeavour to give you an outline of it. Mr. Mackay, the Cotton Commissioner, arrived last week. He is already engaged in making inquiries and taking notes. May much good result from them especially to this once flourishing city.

I understand that Mr. Mackay is to set out for Broach to-morrow morning, in further prosecution of the object of his Mission.

— We have to announce the much lamented death of John Fraser Esq. M. D. Surgeon 11th Regiment N. I. which took place yesterday at 6 o'clock P. M. He was seized with cholera about 9 o'clock, A. M.; collapsion almost immediately ensued; and he gradually sunk, till he expired. He has left a young, and sorely bereaved widow to mourn her irreparable loss—but a loss which she has the consolation of feeling assured, is his unspeakable gain. He has left, in Scotland, an aged mother and an only son; and, in Bombay, many friends by whom he was highly esteemed. They "sorrow not, even as others which have no hope": for he died the death of the righteous, and is gone, we believe, "to be with Christ, which is far better."

The *Telegraph and Courier* says:—There are no fewer than four Bengal officers at this moment in our Presidency awaiting their furloughs from the supreme side of India, namely, Captain D. Wilkie of the 4th Infantry, E. Harvey of the 10th Light Cavalry, and Messrs. Ward and Pope. It is a practical hardship upon these gentlemen that an order which has slept so long with respect to others should in their case be suddenly and rigorously revived; but it may be useful to Bengal officers generally to be warned by their example that before they come down to Bombay to embark, they must provide themselves with all the necessary papers, as our local Government has no authority in the matter.

— The *Calcutta Citizen* says;—On the 1st of March, an order was made in the Calcutta Supreme Court for the final dismissal from the office of Master, of Mr. W. P. Grant, who had up to that time been in a state of suspension from office; and Mr. Macpherson has been confirmed in the appointment in which he has been so long *acting*.

MONDAY, MARCH 17TH.

— List of Passengers proceeding by the E. I. Company's Steamer *Mozuffer* to Aden to-day.

Mrs. Larken and two children with two native servants; Major F. D. George, H. M. 22nd Regiment; Captain Wilkie; George Morphett, Esquire; H. Scott, Esquire, Bengal Civil Service, Lieutenant Pogson, 8th, the King's Regiment; H. Thornhill, Esquire; Major Clarke, 11th Dragoons; Doctor and Mrs. Tice; H. Scott, Esquire, Merchant; A Gentleman.

— The *Englishman* (Feb. 8th) has the following from a correspondent, regarding the loss of the *Buckinghamshire*;—

"It was about half-past 9 o'clock on Monday night, the 3rd, that the alarm of fire was first given; the vessel was then laying at anchor away off Diamond Harbour (at Cantabaria Point). All hands were immediately on deck, and it was soon discovered that the smoke issued from one of the lower hatches, where a quantity of jute was stowed. The European sailors and soldiers, assisted by their respective officers, made every exertion to smother the smoke and flames, but to no purpose. The fire rapidly increased, and when the flames burst forth, a general rush of the crew and troops was made towards the poop, and the scene of noise and confusion that ensued—children and women screaming, and men bawling—beggars all description. The gallant conduct of the Commander, Capt. McGregor and his Chief Officer, at this trying moment, and throughout the tragic scene, was most praise-worthy. The cabin passengers, in general, exerted themselves in trying to restore order and tranquility, but to little or no purpose. The night was Pitch dark, and the lurid flame that burst forth toward the heavens, shewed nothing but sky and water as far as the eye could reach. The alarm bell was sounded, and guns of distress fired soon after the fire was discovered, but the devouring element had reached the main hatch and mainmast, carrying all before it ere assistance of any kind was rendered. The ship had been previously loosed from her moorings, and we providentially drifted within a short distance of the shore. The boats of the steamer *Dwarkanauth* now conveyed nearly all hands on terra firma in a dense jungle. Two invalids of H. M.'s service were lost, as well as some three or four of the crew. Several were picked up by the boats' crews half dead, many sustained severe injuries, and a few were severely scorched by the fire. The women and children and cabin passengers were happily all saved.

"The zeal and activity of the Pilot and Leadsman were conspicuous throughout the awful scene. The Captain (McGregor) was the last to leave the ship, and about 2 o'clock in the morning, he and the Pilot (Hart), the Chief Officer (Goodal), Mr. Rose, and the ship's Doctor (Murray), arrived on board the *Dwarkanauth*. The troops speak highly of the active and intrepid conduct of this latter officer (Mr. Murray), who was in medical charge of the detachment.

"The Lady passengers exhibited an amount of calmness and devotion during this awful scene in the highest degree praiseworthy. Scarcely an article of any description was saved, all, all was consumed by the devouring element!

"As to the *origin* of the fire, it is generally supposed to have been the work of an incendiary. The Lascars are strongly suspected.

"The families of the unfortunate invalids have been by this untoward event, reduced to a state of absolute destitution."

— The *Telegraph and Courier* says:—A series of highly interesting examinations have just commenced at the Grant Medical College.

The College has now been in existence five years, and the present examinations—among other purposes which they will fulfill—are to confer the first Diplomas which will issue from the College;—giving to the medical service a class of Native Assistant Surgeons; and to the Hindoo and Parsi communities medical advisers from among their countrymen who, with the skill and knowledge of Europeans will combine the sympathy with native habits of thought and feeling and the nice acquaintance with native customs which must add so greatly to the acceptableness of their services as Surgeons and Physicians.

Those who for five years have observed the laborious and conscientious devotion to the instruction of these young men on the part of Drs. Morehead and Peet and their colleagues and know the admirable discipline which they have preserved, and the ardour and industry they have succeeded in eliciting from their pupils, will anticipate the most gratifying exhibition at their examination, and will not, we feel well assured, be in any degree disappointed in the results.

At Edinburgh, at Dublin, and at London, four years of study is all we believe that is required to enable an aspirant to take his diploma, and knowing the talents and the extreme assiduity of the Professors at the Grant Medical College, and remembering the docility and the powers of application of the best native students, we cannot doubt that the five years which have been devoted to the training of these young men will be found to have produced a class of very accomplished practitioners, and to have conferred on our native friends in general one of the greatest of the long list of benefits which they owe to the enlightened and paternal Government into whose hands providence has seen fit to entrust their destinies.

— The same journal contains the following extract of a letter dated Lahore, the 26th of February;—"There was another attempt to enter the Magazine for the purpose of blowing us all up, discovered yesterday morning by the havildar relieving guard; a large hole was found in the outer wall, and all the sentries on guard are in quod. There has been a report about that Dulleep Sing has been either persuaded or forced to eat beef, and it is supposed that the Sikhs believe it, and out of revenge want to blow us all up. As the magazine contains powder enough to make mince-meat of all of us within two miles of it, it would cause fearful havoc. This is the fourth attempt within the last four months."

—Respecting the projected revolt in Nepaul the *Friend of India* gives us the following additional particulars: a plot was laid by Badrikar Singh, the brother of Jung Bahadoor, General Jale Bahadoor his cousin, the Mohla Saheb, the Maharajah's brother, and Kunyee Kurban Khetree, who accompanied the Minister to England, and it was to have been carried into execution at a sporting party. The original mover of the conspiracy was Kunyee Kurban Khetree, who is a furious bigot, and endeavored to prejudice the minds of the soldiery against the Minister, by declaring that he had drunk wine in England, which is a gross falsehood, as Jung Bahadoor, while absent from Nepaul, was strict to punctiliousness on the subject of his diet. To avenge this slander, Jung Bahadoor poured down the throat of Kurban Khetree, a quantity of liquor, prepared by the soldiers, in the presence of all the troops. The night before the assassination was to have been perpetrated, Jung Bahadoor's elder brother, the former Minister, sent him intelligence of the conspiracy; the conspirators were arrested, and Jung Bahadoor coolly rode off to chat with the Resident about the occurrence. The cause of the defection of the Minister's brother is not known, but it is supposed he was gained over by other parties. The reason for proposing to murder Jung Bahadoor was, that the troops positively refused to draw a sword against his party while he continued to live, although many of their officers are hostile to his person. The rebels will in all probability lose their heads, as Jung Bahadoor never spares, but the only chance of overturning his power, viz. by declaring him an outcast on account of his European voyage, has been lost, and Jung is triumphant.

— The correspondent of the *Lahore Chronicle* writes as follows from Peshawur;—

Peshawur, 27th Feby., 1851.

Captain Grantham, of whose serious injuries I sent you a hasty account is going on very favorably, no bad symptom having as yet shown itself;

the first and middle fingers of the right hand have necessarily been amputated. His horses have been traced some seven miles up the Khaiber Pass, where they are completely out of our reach I hear, however, that the Governor General is very much annoyed at the affair, and it is to be hoped that the attention of the authorities being thus forcibly drawn to the subject, some stringent means will be adopted to secure us against the murderers and robbers who now seem to have it all their own way. The thieves have been less active than usual this month; the moon "the parish lantern" always interferes with the amusements of these gentry, who by no means delight in "a shiny night," and the nights have been particularly clear lately, notwithstanding which, however, they have made some daring attempts; one, to break into the room occupied by the lady who was with Captain Grantham when he was attacked, and who would be able to identify two of his assailants. A guard is now placed over the house. A night or two ago some fellows forced off the lock of the stable door of an officer of the 98th, but were disturbed before they could carry off any booty. A servant of another officer of the same regiment was shot dead near the city gate; and a scoundrel, who was challenged by a sentry of the Guide Corps, fired on him, but was immediately captured, together with a trumpet he had stolen from the artillery. I suppose his only punishment will be two years on the roads, where he will smoke his hubble-bubble, and take a little gentle exercise. The ruffians should be killed without mercy, not captured.

TUESDAY—MARCH 18TH.

—The *Madras Spectator* contains the following interesting letter:—Sir. It is stated in Hamilton's Gazetteer, that in 1820 the district of Trichinopoly was supposed by the Collector to produce about 1½ million pounds of Cotton, and that the cultivation was capable of great extension. The American supply to England was in that year 90,000,000 pounds, and its average price was 11½d. per pound. but during the subsequent period of thirty years, prices have fallen nearly 50 per cent., while t e American supply has increased more than 600 per cent. It would be interesting to ascertain the quantity of Cotton now grown in Trinchinopoly, and whether it can be exported with advantage.

The part of the District which lies to the North of the Coleroon River, contains a large extent of land as any in Southern India, and its distance from the Coast is so moderate, that carriage cannot form any material obstacle to trade. The Cotton crop is matured in the dry season, and at that time carts may freely traverse the black plains, which are all but impassable during wet weather. Yet even during this period of comparatively high prices, we do not see many signs of improvement, nor am I aware of encouragement being held out to the ryots to increase their Cotton cultivation. As far as I can ascertain, the Cotton is almost exclusively employed in domestic manufactures, and contributes little to advance the foreign trade of the country. I have travelled for many miles along plains bordering the Coleroon, which with a soil of extreme fertility, produce little else than inferior grains unknown to commerce, and abounding as these do in every village, they will scarcely bear a transport of a dozen miles. In many instances the Cotton is sown in land producing also these common crops of grain, and the average outturn of the former must be very small, I do not think more than 70lbs. per acre, including all descriptions of land. It is this scantiness, combined with inferiority of produce, that keeps down the cultivation, and destroys the Cotton trade of India; for the cost of tillage, of rent, and of gathering the crop are the same, whether the produce weighs more or less or whatever its quality may be. Mr. Finnie has recorded that in America one person can pick 300 lbs. in a day, whereas in this country he could not get more (if I recollect rightly) than 15lbs. picked, in the same time.

I cannot, and do not possess accurate information respecting the cultivation of Cotton, either in India or America, but such facts as I have been able to gather, serve only to confirm my belief in the necessity of a total change of our system, if it is hoped to retain any share in that vast traffic which enriches the United States, and is the chief support of North American Slavery.

Your obedient Servant,
EDWARD LAWFORD.

—The following General Order, in regard to the organization of the Irregular Force in the Punjaub, appears in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 8th Instant.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE MOST NOBLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA.

Foreign Department, Camp near Kalabagh, the 15th Feb., 1851.

Various changes and modifications having been made from time to time in the organization of the Punjaub Irregular Force under the immediate orders of the Most Noble the Governor General, His Lordship is pleased to direct the issue of the following General Order:

The Force raised in the Punjaub by G. O. G. G., dated 18th May 1849, shall be denominated the Punjaub Irregular Force, and shall consist of:

8 Light Field Batteries of Artillery,
5 Regiments of Infantry, and
5 Regiments of Cavalry.

The Establishment and Allowances of each Battery and Regiment will be as detailed in the accompanying Tables.

The Punjaub Irregular Force is for General Service in the Punjaub, and the Trans Indus Provinces under British Rule, as well as beyond these limits, should the exigencies of the service require it.

The Force will be Commanded by a Brigadier, on a consolidated Salary of Rs. 2,000, Two Thousand, per mensem.

A Brigade Major is allowed for the Staff duties, and will receive, in addition to the Pay and Allowances of his rank, the Staff and Office Allowance of a Brigade Major of a Station, viz. Rs. 354, Three Hundred and Fifty-four, per mensem.

No addition Batta will be allowed to the Native portion of the Artillery or Infantry of the Force when on Field Service, or marching; but a proportion of Camels and Mules, to be fixed hereafter, will be attached to each Corps for the carriage of the Men's baggage.

No additional or extra pay, beyond the rates stated in the Table, will be granted to either Artillery, Cavalry, or Infantry, while employed in any part of the British Territories.

The Artillery and Infantry will be entitled to Hutting money.

The Native Officers and Men of the Force are admissible to Invalid and to Wound and Family Pensions, according to the Regulations applicable to Local and Irregular Troops.

Men who have been transferred from the Line or Irreglar Cavalry will retain all Pensionary claims to which they were entitled at the time of their transfer.

The full proportion of Camp Equipage will be attached to the Artillery and Infantry.

The three Light Field Batteries now ordered to be attached to the Punjaub Irregular Force, will be formed from the Troops of Durbar Horse Artillery, to whom service was guaranteed.

Men belonging to the late Durbar Establishment, to whom a higher rate of Pay than now laid down or other advantage has been guaranteed, will be entitled to retain such advantage and superior Pay.

By order of the Most Noble the Governor General of India.

H. M. ELLIOT,
Secretary to the Govt. of India, With the Govr. Genl.

— The Calcutta *Englishman* Says:—A correspondent has sent us for publication the prospectus of the Eastern Steam Navigation Company of which mention has already been made. It will be found in a preceding column. We are told by a gentlemen who arrived in Calcutta on the *Haddington*, that four vessels are already laid down for this company, and that the builders guarantee them an average speed of twelve and a half knots. We are also informed that they have already obtained a very large subscription, and that no doubt is entertained of filling up their shares. The most interesting part of their announcement is the conclusion, in which the intended lines of communication are described. We should be sorry to find the competition too great for the prosperity either of the old or of the new Company. But our opinion is that the rapid increase of intercourse with all the ports of the East, which cannot now be checked unless by a general maritime war, will soon give ample employment for all the steamers now existing or proposed to be employed in this part of the world. The Australian colonies are increasing in population more rapidly than any other part of the world, and their commerce is becoming of the highest importance to the mother country, and will soon extend throughout all the Eastern Archipelago. The inhabitants have the same active disposition as their American brethren, and will be just as good customers to the steamers. The effect of competition will be here as every where else to insure cheapness, speed and good fare, and it is therefore incumbent upon the public to encourage it. A letter received by the last mail, mentioning a passage across the *Atlantic*, says:—"Our ten days' voyage to New York was really a pleasure trip. The noble vessel was filled with passengers, but still we had all the luxuries obtainable in any first-rate hotel." So it will be here by and bye.—

WEDNESDAY—MARCH 19TH.

— The Monthly Meeting of the Western India organization of the Evangelical Alliance for devotional exercises and the communication of intelligence, was held in the American Mission Chapel last evening at 7 o'clock. The Meeting was very thinly attended, owing, we believe to the day having been changed from Monday, the stated time as fixed by the Constitutution, to Tuesday, without timely intimation having been given to enable persons to alter their previous engagements. We trust this will not occur again, as "punctuality is the life of business." And if it is correct, that punctuality keeps the business of men alive, it is equally correct, that it keeps *men of business* alive.

The Meeting, however, was very interesting. It was presided by the Revd. S. B Fairbank, and addressed by the Revd. Messrs. Ja Glasgow; J. Stevenson, D. D.; and J. Wilson, D D.; and a earnest and impressive prayer was offered, between the first two last two addresses, by the Revd. H. Pestonji.

— The *Bombay Times* makes the following very just remarks on order about to be issued by the Court of Directors, prohibiting t servants from taking part in the direction of Joint Stock Banks:— assurance we see has just now, for about the hundredth time dur the past two years, been given, that the Court of Directors have is or are about to issue, an order, to prevent their servants sharing in management of establishments in which they have invested money; and should such an order ever appear, a very senseless and unjust one it will be most assuredly. If the Court deems it requisite to prevent their servants looking after the management of the money they may chance to have invested in the way that seems to them most advantageous, they have only to proceed a step further, and, on the same principle, prescribe to them where they shall invest. They may tell them, for example, and insist on being listened to, that the five per cent loan is a very insecure concern, and that the only place where their money is really safe is in the hands of Government, bearing interest of two or three per cent. The mischief desired to be remedied may be put down at once by the Court insisting, not that their servants shall cease to act as Directors or Managers, but that, when figuring in this capacity, they shall act like honest men: it is with roguish Directors they wish to deal,—to do so effectually, let them punish the quality of roguery, and directorial function alone. They might, we think, very well interdict their servants from borrowing money with the view to investment, or punish those who at once held stock and had debt—who in fact speculated in mercantile matters on funds that were not their own. Directors who cheated, or through indolence or incompetency permitted other men to cheat, whom they ought to have looked after, may fairly be punished as rogues; but it must not be forgotten that if many of our joint stock company failures have arisen from the knavery or folly of gentlemen belonging to the services, it is to the services we are indebted for many of the most upright, the ablest, and best business men we possess. The truth is, that the law is perfectly sufficient as it stands for the mischiefs desired to be put down, if those to whom its execution has been entrusted would only do their duty; and with men determined to neglect this, any law may become nugatory or invalid.

—The *Lahore Chronicle* Says:—The frontier question, which has been pending ever since the annexation of the Punjaub is to be finally "settled" at Peshawur, and we trust the arrangements will be such as to ensure peace and tranquility where neither have been known for many a long year. The Governor General is to have the benefit of such experience as Brigadier Hodgson may have gathered during his tour up the line of frontier posts, and which the gallant officer will communicate, at a second interview with his Lordship, at Peshawur. We incline to the belief that the plan, of summarily transporting to the lower provinces, any border tribes-man caught trespassing on our lands, which was mooted by a correspondent of our own, has met with favor in his (the Brigadier's) eyes, and may be adopted as one of the plans for enforcing peace and good order.

—The Same Journal states that recent communications from Jumoo intimate that Maharaja Goolab Sing had received, with a satisfaction he did not attempt to conceal, the intimation that the Marquis of Dalhousie would be unable to accept his "pressing" invitation to visit Kashmeer. We are not surprized to hear this; there are many reasons why he should rejoice at his escape. It is added that differences have arisen between the Maharaja and his eldest son, Meer Runheer Sing. The grounds of quarrel have not been mentioned to us.

—The *Madras Athenæum* says, of the Madras Press:—If it be true that the public newspapers as somebody or other, (not Lord Brougham as is generally averred, for after quarrelling with some of the London news-

papers he distinctly denied having ever said any thing of the sort) called them are "the best possible instructors of the people"—it is clear that the people of Madras are fairly in the way of becoming a community at least as well instructed as any under the sun. They have now amongst them some nine or ten regular newspapers, and altogether about some dozen and a-half of one kind of periodicals or other Amongst these publications, we rejoice as lovers of fair play to believe that every shade and colour of opinions political and religious is represented.

—The *Bombay Times* quotes from the Colombo Observer the following statistics of the population of Ceylon:—Ceylon, with an area of 24,700 miles contains a total population of

Males	784,852
Females	724,030
	1,508,882
Aliens and Strangers	15,182
Total—	1,524,164

or nearly 62 inhabitants to the Square Mile. The constituents of this population are as follows:—

WHITES.

Civil.	Males	3,149
	Females	2,798
Military.	Males	1,900
	Females..	372
	Total—	8,219

COLOURED.

Males	779,813
Females..	720,860
Total—	1,500,673
Aliens and Strangers...	15,282

The employments pursued by the population are represented as follows:—

Agriculture...	376,048
Manufactures	46,905
Commerce..	49,397

THURSDAY, MARCH, 20TH.

— The *Telegraph and Courier* states that the recent importations of silver from England have given the people at the Mint full occupation for some time past; the silver coinage goes on at that establishment at the rate of a lakh of rupees daily. The silver is in bars, and it is as nearly pure and free from alloy as is possible. The importers will we are led to understand reap a very handsome profit on their spirited speculation, notwithstanding the heavy charges to which the transmission of the metal across the desert and down the Red Sea subjected them. A further supply of the same metal is expected to arrive about the 25th or so, by the China Mail boat.

— The Belgaum Correspondent of the same Journal describes the following tragical scene;—A Private of the Second Europeans was hung on the 7th for shooting his comrade, but the example did not deter a Purdesee of the 9th Regiment from committing the same fearful act on the 13th following. The murderer it appears many months ago had a serious dispute with a woman of ill-fame and his victims, and they have all been quarrelling since. two or three of them being about to proceed on leave to Hindoostan, he was determined to vent his devilish passion on them before leaving Camp; shooting one dead and desperately wounding two others, he took his stand in a pit at the door of his hut and defied the whole of those who attempted to disarm him, flourishing his sword and calling out that he would shoot any officer or man who approached him: on the Colonel and Adjutant Commanding calling on him to surrender and come out, he levelled his loaded musket and declared he would have another life: after a quarter of an hour's parley, during which endeavours were made to surprize him, nothing remained but to disable him if possible by a shot; a hole being bored through the wall in front of him: this was happily effected and a ball in the leg, sent the rascal limping into his hut, but not before he had discharged his piece right into the crowd, who incautiously ran out on the firing. Luckily no more damage was done and he was secured in a fainting state; having again attempted to load, the ball being in the muzzle and ramrod partly drawn! a bloody sword and two pistols by his side. The wretched man died on his way to Hospital.

— the two wounded men are in a very precarious state, and a Court of Inquest is now sitting.

— The same journal has received files of papers from the Australian Colonies, the latest being the *Adelaide Times* of the 4th of January last. The Editor of the *Adelaide Times*, speaks of the history of the colony as follows:—

"The Colony was proclaimed by Governor Hindmarsh in December, 1836. A few tents at Holdfast Bay were then sufficient for the accommodation of the whole of the colonists. Now we have been hurried forward to January 1851, and have a large and flourishing city, and towns and villages of various sizes springing up in different parts of the Colony. Our population numbers little, if anything, short of 70,000. Large sums have been invested in the multifarious branches of colonial enterprise, and commerce is rapidly extending among us. Providence, moreover, has been singularly propitious, in directing us from the surface to the bowels of the earth, and in aiding us to dig up and bring forth its hid treasures. But for its copper mines, of unequalled production in any other part of the world, South Australia would not, in the probability, have been what it is now, ten years hence, that is, in January 1851.

This is matter for gratulation, but we are now about to enter upon a new era. Hitherto we have been governed by a band of persons imposed upon us, without any recognition of the representative principal, or any acknowledged right of control on the part of the people, but this system is now virtually defunct and in a few days, or weeks at farthest, its funeral knell will be tolled in the proclamation of the New Act. The New Act, certainly, is far from what we could have desired, but it may still be made a stepping stone to the possession of our full rights if properly worked. As compared with former systems, our political advancement under the New Act during 1851, if skilfully and rightly managed, will be as great as is our social and commercial advancement, as compared with the first encampment of settlers in 1836 at Holdfast Bay."

The Poonah Correspondent of the *Bombay Gazette* writes as follows;—

POONA, 17th March.—"Water, water" seems, in all directions to be the general cry,—and so intensely is the scarcity of it felt here, that it has called forth a Brigade order, of which the following is a copy.

"The Superintendent of Sir Jamsetjee's Bund having reported to the Brigadier that the inhabitants of the Sudder Bazaar are much distressed for water, he is directed, as an emergent measure, to hire eight extra pairs of bullocks for the purpose of increasing the supply, pending the sanction of Government.

"By order,
"(Signed) W. REYNOLDS, B. M."

Correspondence.

TO THE EDITORS OF THE "BOMBAY GUARDIAN."

HINDOO SUPERSTITIONS,—BHOOTS.

SIRS,—I wish to say a few things regarding the superstitions of my people, to awaken more interest in their education and evangelization.

Superstition exercises a prodigious sway over the minds of the Hindoos. In this respect the Brahmans are not much better than the Koonbees (cultivators). I shall now in particular speak of the superstition about *Bhoots*. I am sorry that there is no English word that exactly corresponds to *Bhoot*; it may sometimes be translated *Devil* and sometimes *Ghost*. For this reason, I shall retain the word *Bhoot*. I shall mention what these *Bhoots* are, and what are the opinions of even the learned Brahmins regarding them. I shall divide my remarks into the following heads :—

1. Bhoots and their origin.
2. Their appearance.
3. Their places of residence.
4. Their divisions.
5. The difference between them and the gods.
6. Their worship.
7. Why the Hindoos are afraid of them.
8. Some facts connected with them,

1st. Their origin.—It is the common notion that persons after death become *Bhoots*; and the reason why they do so, is, that when they were alive, they were not satisfied with the things of the world and consequently, to enjoy them again, they become *Bhoots*.

2nd. Their appearance.—*Munja* is a *Bhoot* who has died at the performance of his thread ceremony. As he dies in youth, his appearance is not so fierce as that of the others. He is very religious. He is seen by people when he comes to perform his *Sundha*, at a pond or a well, but this does not always happen. Brahma Rakshasha, is a full grown *Bhoot*, and his appearance is very fierce. He is generally strong, rubs ashes on his body, takes a Palbe Punchapatra in his hand, and generally goes to bathe in the sea.

Again, Geera, Zhoting, and, Marka are remarkable for their boldness and strength. All the other *Bhoots* are pretty strong. Amongst the female *Bhoots*. Zachin and Hadolee, are terrible creatures. They dress in green clothes, wear green bangles, rub red powder called, kunku, on their foreheads. If these Bhoots be *Koonbees* by caste, they take a Cumblee over their head and a rattling stick in their hands. It is remarkable that when people talk of *Bhoots* in the day time, they generally dream of them at night. So that sleeping or waking the Hindoos are afraid of *Bhoots*.

3rd. Their places of residence.—These *Bhoots* reside in places where dead bodies are burnt or buried, on banyan trees, on pimpal trees, in vacant places, on the sea shore, in places where riches are buried, in temples, in jungles, &c. It is a very wonderful thing that *Bhoots* do not reside in Government places. They do not even touch Government documents.

4th. Their divisions.—There are *Bhoots* both male and female. They call the males by various names such as Munja, Marka, Vatal Zhoting, Brahma Rakshasa, Sumundha, Geera, Lanva, Lanvasutt, &c. They call the females, Jakhin, Hadolee, &c. *Bhoot* is a general term applied to all. Marka, Lanva, Lanvasutt, Vatal are terms used by the Koombees; whereas Moonja, Zhoting, Brahma, Rakshesa, Sumundha and Gebia are what I may call Brahmanical terms. Jakhin and Hadolee or Hedlee (as they call it in Bombay) are terms used both by the Brahmins, and Shoodras.

5th. The difference between them and the gods.—It is true that *Bhoots* are often worshipped as gods by the Koonbees, but it has been supposed by the educated Brahmins, that there is a great point in which Bhoots and gods altogether differ; viz., the gods are capable of saving mankind whereas the Bhoots are not so.

7th. Their worship.—The one great reason of the worship of Bhoots is that the people have forgotten the one, true, God. Besides this the Hindoos worship *Bhoots* from a feeling of terror. If you were to see the injuries the Bhoots do to people, you would shed tears of pity. They kill men, women and children ;they kill bullocks, cows, horses, &c. They set houses on fire; they make people blind; they tear and burn clothes, they take away ornaments from their houses, they make people mad; nay if you don't pay your debt at the appointed time, they come into the house and oppress all there. Besides this if you cut down a tree on which a *Bhoot* resides, he is sure to hurt you. The people of Hindustan think they see such terrible things as these, and worship the Bhoots to prevent them from doing

mischief. They worship them thus. When a person sees that he is oppressed by these terrible monsters he goes into a temple and either offers a cock, a sheep, a cocoanut, or betel-nuts, &c. But sometimes even these offerings do not remove the *Bhoots*. It is a very wonderful thing in the Concan that if a person eats any thing at sunset in his garden, his sickness is caused by the *Bhoots*. In some parts of India, people at every full moon and new moon offer food to these *Bhoots*. Whenever there is a marriage ceremony they break cocoanuts for the Bhoots at the junction of the roads.

Lastly some facts connected with these *Bhoots*.

1. In my Native country there is a Brahma Rakshesa, who resides on the seashore. When any person passes that road early in the morning, the Bhoot becomes taller and taller. If the man be afraid and asks pardon, the Bhoot accompanies him till he reaches another village. On the other hand, if the man be bold and speak saucily to the Bhoot, this person is sure to fall sick.

2. There is another Brahma Rakshesa on a banyan tree near a pond who is very religious, and when a large community of Brahmins repeat their Vedas, he assists them.

3. The wife of one of my friends was once taken away by a Bhoot. She was found after four days under a large heap of grass.

4. There is a Munja at Malabar point who foretells events.

5. A Koonbee who was sick for some time, sent a letter to his native country to apply to the gods to remove the Bhoots, when he was immediately cured.

6. A house in Vithal Warree was set on fire by a Bhoot.

7. There was a Brahma Rakshesa at a Brahmin's house who used to play with the little children in the house. On one occasion somebody rebuked him, when he sewed the man's bed and clothes together. But were I to mention all the facts, they would fill a volume; and therefore I shall conclude my paper by stating that the knowledge of the only true and Almighty God is requisite for the people of Hindoostan.

A YOUNG NATIVE STUDENT.

England.

GREAT EXHIBITION.

ARRANGEMENT OF THE ARTICLES.

While the Crystal Palace thus rapidly approaches the stage at which it will be ready for the reception of goods intended for exhibition, the Executive Committee, having taken possession of their offices within the premises, are busily engaged in completing all the arrangements requisite with reference to space.

We have already stated that the principle which will be adopted in the arrangement of the articles to be exhibited will be, for the productions of the United Kingdom, a division into thirty distinct classes or sections, to occupy the western portion of the building; and that the productions of foreign countries will be arranged in nations, as far as practicable, according to the latitudes of the respective countries, taking the extremities of the building to represent the northern latitudes. The details of this arrangement have now, to a great extent, been determined upon by the Commissioners, and the respective position in the building to be occupied by each of the foreign countries has been finally allotted. Upon entering at the central entrance of the eastern end of the building, the productions of the United States will be arranged upon the north and south sides. Adjoining the United States will be the productions of Russia, also arranged upon both sides of the central passage. Norway and Sweden will occupy the space next to Russia, but upon the south side only. Exhibitors from Northern Germany will be placed on the north side, next to Russia, and upon the south to Norway and Sweden. The productions of the Zollverein will occupy a considerable space upon both sides, adjoining to those of Northern Germany. Articles contributed by Austrian exhibitors will be placed next, also occupying a portion of each side of the central passage of the building. The contributions from Holland join, on the north side, the Austrian productions. Belgium next occupies a fair amount of space upon each side. France has 12 bays, or 240 feet of frontage upon the north, and about 200 feet upon the south side. To Portugal and Spain are allotted a space upon the north side, as well as to Italy. Switzerland will exhibit her productions upon the south side, and by their side will be arranged the articles to be sent from Brazil and Mexico. Egypt will occupy a space upon the north side, near to the transept, and in immediate proximity to some of the rich productions of Turkey. China has a frontage on the south side, and a portion of that of the transept. Greece is in a similar position upon the opposite side; and Persia and Arabia adjoin to Greece and Turkey. Crossing the transept, the visiter will find himself amid the productions of British India, Ceylon, and the rest of our colonies, from which he will pass to the productions of the United Kingdom. The machinery in motion will occupy the north-western part of the building; the steam-engine, which will be of not less than 100 horse power, will be outside the building. The galleries will be allotted to the respective countries in almost the same proportion as the space upon the ground-floor. It is understood that all the lighter and more elegant articles will be displayed in the galleries, the heavier articles being of course exhibited upon the ground-floor. Sculpture and the fine arts will occupy a position as near as possible to the transept. Articles of statuary and sculpture will be placed upon each side of the central passage, small fountains and other ornamental works being placed in the centre. At the centre of the intersection of the transept and nave, or central passage, will be a very beautiful glass fountain, with a basin of thirty feet diameter, to be supplied by Messrs. Chance, the eminent glass manufacturers.

From the maps which we have seen, France will be far the largest contributor of any foreign country. Next to it will come the Zollverein and Austria; then Belgium. To these succeed Russia, Turkey, and Switzerland. Holland, its commercial importance considered, will occupy a very small space. The northern states of Germany not included in the Zollverein, Egypt, Spain, Portugal, the Brazils, and Mexico, have confined themselves within still narrower limits; and China, Arabia, and Persia have the smallest sections on the east side of the transept assigned to them. Of the British dependencies, the East Indies claim the lion's share of the room, and of the whole ground assigned to industrial products of the United Kingdom, nearly one-half has been appropriated to machinery. As far as possible, the different nations have been arranged in a manner corresponding to their distances from the equator, the products of tropical climates being brought nearest to the transept, and those of colder regions being placed at the extremities of the building. While the exhibition lasts, the Crystal Palace will be treated by the Custom-house authorities as a bonded warehouse. The reception of articles will commence, it is believed, on the 10th of this month, and a large party of Sappers and Miners, intended to assist in this portion of the work, have already had quarters assigned to them in Kensington Palace.

STATE OF LONDON DURING THE EXHIBITION.

With the view of arriving at something like a fair estimate of the condition of London streets during the time the Exhibition will remain open, the Executive Committee communicated some time ago with the Commissioner of City Police, desiring to learn the exact traffic of foot passengers and vehicles under ordinary circumstances. An answer from the Commissioner of the City Police Force states that the number of vehicles which pass daily Bow Church, Cheapside, is no less than 13,786, which contain not fewer than 52,092 persons; and that within the same period of time there are not fewer than 67,510 foot passengers. Of this number of carriages it may be considered that the greatest number in one hour is about 1, 103, and of foot passengers, in the same space of time, about 5,750, giving a total number of persons who pass Bow Church, Cheapside, in and with vehicles and on foot, about 119,602 persons per day. As to Aldgate by the Minories, the number of vehicles which pass daily is 9,332, containing not fewer than 20,804 persons, and during the same period the number of foot passengers is 58,430. Of the carriages, the greatest number in one hour may be computed at 795; of foot passengers, in the same period, 4,600. The total number of persons, therefore, who pass through Aldgate by the Minories is 79,234 per day.

The *Manchester Guardian* of Saturday says:—"We have seen a sample of yarn spun by Messrs. Bright Brothers of Rochdale, which seems to us much more promising than any previously produced from the mixed flax and cotton. It is mule yarn, apparently about No. 16, and is stated to be produced from four parts flax and one part cotton. It is good, strong useful yarn,—somewhat rough and uneven; but, if it can be produced, as stated to us, at 2d. per lb. under the price of cotton yarn, it is likely to come into extensive use. Of course, we cannot say how far cloth made from it could be dyed of uniform colour—that must be determined by experiment."

The *Times* says it is stated that the experiment of dying the cloth made of M. Claussen's prepared flax, mixed with cotton, has been entirely successful, and that the colour procured is as clear and uniform as in articles made of cotton alone. The specimens of woollen cloth, with one third of flax, have also been exhibited, and are said to answer the most sanguine expectations.

The Nineveh Sculptures.—A subscription is on foot for the purpose of raising a "Nineveh Fund," to enable Mr. Layard to carry on his researches for the British public in Assyria, Babylonia, &c. The funds placed at the disposal of Mr. Layard by the British public being already exhausted, and several new excavations at Nimroud and at Nibbi Jenas, and which promised to lead to historical discoveries of great importance, having been, as far as Great Britain is concerned, abandoned for the present, Mr. Layard has proceeded, we are told, to Babylonia, for the purpose of examining the various ancient sites that are scattered over that extensive country, with a view of ascertaining the spots most favourable for excavation. He is prepared to devote the next six months to this particular object; and proposes, if unassisted from other quarters, to defray from his own resources the expenses of his preliminary survey,

and of such excavations as he may find it practicable to undertake among the cities of Chalpea. The subscription in aid of the undertaking starts well :—Prince Albert subscribing £100 ; Sir John Gust, £100 ; an unknown contributor, signing A.B, £100 ; Mr. Danby Seymour, £50 ; Colonel Rawlinson, £50 ; and Mr. Murray of Albemarle Street (the Honorary Secretary to the Committee), £50.—*Athenæum.*

Gigantic Fossil Remains.—Last week the labourers employed in the brickyard of Mr. Thomas Johnson, at the north eastern extremity of the Race-course, discovered several of the bones of a gigantic animal of the saurian species. They consist of two maxillaries, numerous vertebræ, the head of the humeras, and apparently part of the paddle. There are, besides, several casts in the clay resembling an irregular cellular tissue, remarkably deep and perfect. They would seem to be the impressions of the bossy surface of an extremely rugged skin. The most perfect of the two jawbones is about two feet in length, somewhat in the form of a spatula, the root branching off into a fork. The other extremity is rounded off, but with a small division in the centre. On either side the jaw is a row of 34 sockets for the teeth, two or three of which still remain in a broken state. The sockets are distinct from each other, and are about a quarter of an inch apart. The extreme end of the jaw seems to have been additionally armed with juttingout teeth in the manner of those of the rabbit. The width of the jaw at the at the extremity is about two inches, at the root between four and five. What seems to have been the upper jaw is in a far less perfect state than the other, both extremities being gone. The remains, however, show that it must have been considerably the largest, and could not have been less than three feet in length. It seems to be formed of two trunk-like bones of great strength, diverging, like the other, into a fork at the root, and uniting and blending into one at the extremity. These curious relics of a remote age were found in a vast bed of stiff blue clay, from 30 to 35 feet below the surface. They extended over a length of about 15 feet. In the same neighbourhood, but at a considerably less depth, have been found the fossil remains of the elephant. Ammonites and belemnites are also occasionally met with.—*Northampton Mercury.*

Steam and Gas without Coal.—It is scarcely thirty years since a Committee of the House of Commons doubted the possibility of travelling at the rate of even fifteen miles an hour. Winsor, too, was laughed at when he proposed to light street lamps with coal gas ; Dr. Lardner endeavoured to prove the impossibility of a steam ship ever crossing to America ; Professor Wheatstone was treated as a clever enthusiast when he first promulgated his ideas of the electric telegraph : yet all these things have been brought into successful operation. One or two of the principal railway companies have lately entered into an arrangement with Mr. Shepard, who has patented an invention for the decomposition of water, and negotiations are pending with some steamboat and gas companies for the application of this patent to propel steamboats, locomotives, and other engines, by which the cost of working machinery and generating gas is likely to be greatly reduced. At the coming Exhibition we hope to have an opportunity of testing the merits of this wonderful invention.—*Times.*

Foreign Intelligence.

FRANCE.

STATISTICS OF SUICIDE IN PARIS.

An examination of 9000 official reports relative to suicides which have been committed in Paris during a period of 34 years, affords the following results :—1. The philosophical, or premeditated suicide, takes place at night and a little before dawn ; the accidental suicide occurs during the day—that being the period when its occasional causes are developed, such as bad news, losses, &c. Each age has its peculiar method of terminating life. Young men, and those in the prime of life, generally have recourse to firearms ; children, women, and old men, most commonly destroy themselves by hanging or suffocation. The following table, which has been carefully drawn up, shows the methods of suicide most generally resorted to at the various periods of life :—

	By fire-arms.	By hanging and suffocation.
From 10 to 20, ...	61	68
From 20 to 30, ...	383	51
From 30 to 40, ...	182	94
From 40 to 60, ...	161	256
From 60 to 70, ...	126	235
From 70 to 80, '	35	108
From 80 to 90, ...	2	—

The average number of suicides annually committed in Paris is 300. It has been established by authentic documents, collected by the Prefecture of the Seine, that of 511 ascertained suicides, 65 have been by means of voluntary falls from great heights, 66 by strangulation, 45 by pointed and cutting instruments, 48 by fire-arms, 31 by poison, 86 by asphyxia from charcoal vapour, 170 by drowning. The causes leading to the act are distributed as follows :—100 from love or wounded affections ; 148 from disease, disgust of life, &c. ; 69 from an evil course of life, loss at play ; 100 from distress, loss of employment, embarrassed affairs ; 94 from unknown motives.—*Journal des Debats.*

The miracle of the bleeding picture at St Saturnin, the disbelievers in which were anathematised in the *Univers* (the organ of the priests) as children of Satan, is now openly acknowledged to be a mere piece of trickery ; the Commission appointed by the Archbishop of Avignon to examine into the matter has reported that it is not a true miracle.

PRUSSIA.

THE PASSPORT SYSTEM.

(From Correspondent of Times.)

BERLIN, Jan. 26.

An announcement in a semi-official form has appeared in the Ministerial paper of Berlin, to which it is necessary to direct the special attention of the English public. According to the provisions of the Prussian passport regulations, foreigners are only allowed to enter the kingdom when furnished with passports from the authorities of their own countries, or those of Prussian officials—of course ambassadors or consuls. But for English subjects an exception was made on the ground that the English passports can only be obtained of the Foreign Office, on the payment of a high fee, there being no subordinate authorities who can grant them. For English subjects, therefore, it was enough to be provided with the pass of the Prussian or Belgian Consul, according to the route of the journey. This privilege is now to be abolished, and it is announced by the Prussian police that every English subject entering Prussia must have an English—that is, a Foreign Office—passport, only obtainable on payment of the fee of £2 12s. 6d. A tax to that amount is in fact, about to be levied on all English travellers to Germany, for it is scarcely possible to proceed in any direction without entering the dominions of Prussia. The only reason alleged for this new regulation is, that the privilege has been "abused." No case or cases are alleged, nor have the police reports of Berlin or any other Prussian city revealed any instance of English offenders against the laws of the land, political or criminal, who could have been concealed or prevented by any system of passports whatever. I suspect the abuses or misuses *(missbrauchen)* consist merely in an occasional difficulty in registering a pass when an English subject is returned as arriving at a hotel, and his papers are found to be Prussian or Belgian.

AMERICA.

PROGRESS.

We have just read a few returns of the new American census—of such unusual significance that we doubt whether far-seeing men will not regard them as more interesting than the finest revolution abroad or the foulest murder at home. The American census is not yet complete ; but the returns already received point to conclusions far beyond hope or expectation. Look at New York, for instance. In 1820 it had a population of 123,000 ; in 1830, 203,000 ; in 1840, 312,000. This rate of increase *was* unparalleled in the history of statistics. But the population is now said to have risen to the astonishing number of 750,000! There are but two larger cities in Europe ; in 10 years more, at the same rate of progress, it will be larger than Paris. In 30 years from this date New York will, on the same terms, be larger than London. And it must be considered that the commercial capital of America is not fed, like our Manchester and Liverpool, at the expense of the country ; its advance is the type of that of an entire continent. In 1810 the population of St. Louis was 1,600 ; in 1830, 6,600 ; in 1840, 16,400 ; in 1850 it numbered 90,000! So far as the general nature of the return can be inferred from the data at hand, the population of the Union will be about 25,000,000. From the year 1800, when the number was a little more than 5,000,000, to 1840, when it had advanced to 17,000,000, the decennial rate of increase was about 33 per cent. This rate would have given for 1850 a population of 22,000,000 only. Material power has been developed equally with population. Great Britain alone excepted, no State in Europe could now maintain equal armaments in the field for any length of time. This marvellous growth is deranging all the old traditions of "balance of power." America is not only a first-class State—in a few years, if no internal disorder should occur, she will be the greatest of all. Should the 1840-50 rate of increase be maintained for 50 years, the population will then amount to 190,000,000—nearly equal to that of the whole of Continental Europe! Were it possible to conceive the same ratio maintained for another 50 years, the census of 1950 would give the astounding number of 1,696,000,000! German wars and French Revolutions sink into complete insignificance by the side of considerations like these. With such a comment, how well we may understand the "roars of laughter" with which the American Senate recently received the menaces of Austria!

ASI TIC S BAI

When the United States shook off the yoke of England their people numbered no more than 3,000,000 ; when they were last measured against a European Power, they were not more than 8,000,000. Ten years hence they will be equal to France or Austria. There hardly seems to be a limit to their growth. The Valley of the Mississippi would alone support the whole population of Europe. In its vast basin nations are now growing up as if at the bidding of enchantment. The valley already contains about 13,000,000 of inhabitants; at the beginning of this century it did not contain as many thousands! There is a moral as well as a material grandeur in this great movement of the Saxon race—marching on from conquest to conquest, absorbing into itself less energetic stocks, and planting from ocean to ocean the freest institutions ever adopted by nations. America is destined for its sole inheritance ; the Spaniard and the Portuguese will disappear as surely as the Gaul, the Dane, and the Hollander have disappeared; and two centuries hence the English tongue will, no doubt, be spoken from the Cape of Storms to the frozen oceans of the north.—*Athenæum.*

REPORT OF THE BOMBAY SEAMAN'S FRIEND ASSOCIATION ;

FROM 1ST JANUARY TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1850.

Officers.—*President of the Association..*

THE REV. GEORGE CANDY.

COMMITTEE.

THE REV. D. O. ALLEN,	A. G. LATHAM, ESQ.
CAPT. N. H. THORNBURY,	ALFRED LYON, ESQ.
THOMAS LANCASTER, ESQ.,	J. P. LARKINS, ESQ.
THE REV. DR. STEVENSON,	E. F. MANNERS, ESQ. I. N.
CAPT. D. McGREGOR.	

TREASURER.—THE ORIENTAL BANK.

Secretary and Master of the Home.

MR. W. P. MAIDMENT.

Report.

1. Your Committee have the pleasure to render an account of the operations of the Sailor's Home for the year ending 31st December, 1850.

2. The number of men of all ratings received into the Home during the year was 540, being 107 more than the previous year. Nevertheless the scarcity of Seamen for the last few months has been so great that many of the Ships on leaving the Port were obliged to ship Lascars.

4. The number of shipwrecked Seamen received into the Home was 12, viz , 2 from the late Barque "Samarang" and 10 from the late Ship "Mary Florence ;" and these, with the exception of one now in Hospital, your Committee are glad to say were provided with berths, so that they did not in any way become chargeable to the State. As, however, the two first referred to lost the greater part of their things, the sum of Rs. (30) Thirty, or fifteen to each, was presented to them from the Fund for shipwrecked Seamen in deposit with Messrs. Forbes & Co.: this now leaves a balance of Rs. 992 0 0 in their hands.

5. Two Seamen, viz., Wm. Jones Brodbent and James Menzies being unfits, were, at the recommendation of the Surgeon of the European General Hospital, sent Home at the expense of Government.

6. In the Report ending 31st December, 1849, your Committee intimated that an Appeal had been made to Government for an allowance of Rs. (100) one hundred to the Home as House Rent, and they have now much gratification in recording the fact that the Hon'ble the Court of Directors have been pleased to accede to this Appeal, and that the allowance has been drawn since the 24th October last. Your Committee have on former occasions represented the unsuitableness of the present premises ; but, as all endeavours to procure a more suitable place have proved ineffectual, there is no alternative but to continue that now rented. The owner has, however, consented to put it into a thorough state of repair, and to make other requisite additions, and alterations ; in consideration of which it will probably be necessary to increase the amount of Rent at present paid.

7. From the first of August last your Committee have entered into a contract for messing the men at the Home for a period of one year at the following rates :—
Mates, as. 11. per diem ; Seamen, as. 6.

8. The charge to each Mate being one rupee and to each Seaman 9 annas per diem, the difference or saving which accrues to the Home goes towards defraying the expenses of the establishment and other incidental charges.

9. The Registry Office for Seamen, which was established in connexion with the Home on the 1st February, 1844, was discontinued on the 10th August last, consequent on the establishment of one by a Legislative Enactment.

11. In consequence of the depressed state of the Finances of the Home, your Committee were induced to make a special appeal to the Community in their last Report for liberal contributions. They are thankful to say that it was heartily responded to, the Governor General of India having contributed the handsome donation of Rs. 500. A balance of Rs. 1,425 14 7, after deducting the sum of Rs. 151, 20 on account of men left sick in Hospital, as shewn in the Account Current, is still in hand.

12. 82 Seamen were guaranteed by the Home without a single instance of forfeiture.

13. In consequence of several instances having occurred of the Commanders of Merchant Ships on leaving this Port having failed, through some cause or other, to send the sick men's chests, clothes, hammocks &c. on shore to the Hospital, so that, on the discharge of such men from the Hospital, they would probably become a burden to the State, the Senior Magistrate of Police has been pleased to issue orders, for the guidance of those concerned, that, when the balance of such men's wages is paid over to the Secretary of the Home, the Commanders will at the same time hand over to him on his receipt their chests, clothes, &c. &c.

14. Under these circumstances it was suggested to the Administrator General in July last that on a Seaman dying intestate he would be pleased to allow his effects to be sold at the Home, where they would be likely to realize more among the Seamen than by sending them to a Public Auction-room, the money, when recovered, being paid over to him together with any balance of wages which might be in deposit. To this suggestion the Administrator General most readily acceded, as being beneficial to such Estates.

16. The undermentioned books were kindly presented to the Home by R. Brown, Esq.

2 Copies—Doddridge's Rise and Progress of Religion in the Soul.
1 do. Baxter's Saint's Everlasting Rest.
1 do. The Seaman and his Family.
1 do. The Anxious Enquirer.
1 do. Prize Essays by working men.
1 do. Richmond's Annals of the Poor.
1 do. Baxter's call to the Unconverted.
1 do. An awakening call to the Unconverted.
2 do. Pilgrim's Progress.
6 do. Common Prayer.
6 do. Hymn books.

The following Gentlemen have, in like manner, supplied the Home with Newspapers gratis.

Sir Wm. Yardley; A. G. Latham ; and W. Pruen, Esq. ; Dr. G Buist ; Proprietors of the "Telegraph and Courier ;" Ditto "Church Missionary Record ;" Ditto "Temperance Advocate ;" and the Tract Society liberally presented the Home with 1,000 Tracts.

APPENDIX.

Statement shewing the number of men admitted into the Bombay Sailor's Home, from 1st January to 31st December, 1850.

Sent to the Home and paid for by		Government...	2
Ditto	ditto	by Merchants...	33
Ditto	ditto	by Individuals.....	44
Voluntary Boarders.....		Mates.....	44
		Seamen.....	415
		Total.....	540

Greatest number in the Home at any time during the year.....		49
Least " " " ...		5
Number of Ships from which men have been received besides the Indian Navy.....		121
Number now present, 31st December, 1850.....	Mates.....	3
	Seamen.....	5

Charges for Guests per diem	Breakfast	Dinner.	Supper.
Mates..... at	... 8 ...	... 12 ...	... 8 ...
Seamen .. .. "	... 4 ...	... 6 ...	... 4 ...

No ardent Spirits allowed in the Home. Wine and Beer may be had at reasonable rates.

Breakfast... Beefsteaks, Hash, Kedgeree, Pickled Fish, Bread, and Coffee, or Tea.

Dinner... Soup, Roast Beef, Fowls, Mutton, Boiled Beef, Rice and Curry, Vegetables, and Bread, and Plum Pudding on Sundays.

Supper.....Cold Meat, Hash, Bread and Tea.

The inmates of the Home are each provided with a cot and bed, furnished by the Society, books also for perusal, and religious instruction.

The Home is situated near the north boundary of the Esplanade on the Girgaum road, and is distinguished by a sign board in front of it with the name "SAILOR'S HOME" inscribed thereon.

The charges at the Home are lower than those of any Taverns or Boarding Houses for Sailors. And the respectability

of the Institution is secured by the active superintendence of a Committee of Gentlemen; it is hoped, therefore that the Home will receive general countenance and support from the Officers, Warrant officers and Sailors frequenting the port of Bombay.

Separate accommodations for Mates of Vessels.

Dr.——Account Current of the Sailor's Home from 1st January to 31st December, 1850——Cr.

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GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5	₹ Ct.	Transfer Loan	Rs. 111	₹ 100 Siccas
5	„	Loan 1825-26	„ 101½	₹ 100 „
5	„	Loan 1829-30	„ 101½	₹ 100 „
5	„	Loan 1841-42	„ 2 Dis.	₹ 100 Co.'s
4	„	Loan 1832-33	„ 85	₹ 100 Siccas
4	„	Loan 1835-36 / 1842-43	„ 82½ to 82	

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns	Rs.	10. 8 as. each
Bank of England Notes	„	10. 4 as. per £
Spanish Dollars	„	220½ per 100
German Crowns	„	212 „
Sycee Silver	„	104½ to 104¾ p. 100 Tolas
Gold Leaf (range of quality)	„	16. 5 as. per Tola
Gold Ingots, according to touch	„	15. 14 as. „

FREIGHT.

Nominal at quotations.

EXCHANGE.

Some Engagements have been made at £2. 15s. 0d. to Liverpool; to London there is little offering but rates are maintained for that Port at the same figure. To China we quote 12½ Rupees per Candy as the last transaction.

Military.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 13th March 1851.

No. 154 of 1851.—The Hon'ble the Court of Directors have appointed Mr. Edward Coghlan, a Cadet of Infantry upon this Establishment, subject to the usual conditio.

No. 155 of 1851.—Ensign G. F. R. Jervis, attached to the 14th Regiment N. I., is allowed a furlough to Europe for one year, without pay.

No. 156 of 1851.—The following promotion is made:—

1st European Regiment (Fusiliers.)

2nd Lieutenant R. L. Bingham to be 1st Lieutenant vice Walker deceased . . . . . } *Date of Rank.* 19th Feb. 1851.

The undermentioned Officer is ranked from the dates specified opposite his name, and posted to the 1st European Regiment (Fusiliers) vice Bingham promoted.

	Rank as 2nd Lieutenant in the	
	Regiment	*Army.*
Thomas Ernot Britten, ...	25th Feb. 1851.	26th Dec. 1849.

No. 157 of 1851.—The following Orders are confirmed.

A Detachment order by Captain Munro, dated Dhoolia, the 25th May 1850, appointing Lieutenant John Miles, of the 16th Regiment Native Infantry., to act as staff officer to the detachment at that station, during the absence of Lieutenant Giffard on leave.

An order by Major James, dated Sattara, the 1st February 1851, appointing Captain Morrison, of the 24th Regiment N. I., to act as Line Adjutant at that Station, during the absence of Captain Thomas on leave.

An order by Lieutenant Worgan, dated Ahmednuggur, the 1st Feb. 1851, appointing Lieutenant A. R. Mark, to act as Adjutant to the 3rd Battalion Artillery, during the absence of the former Officer on leave to Bombay.

An order by Brigadier Reid, C. B., dated Ahmednuggur, the 5th February 1841, appointing Lieutenant C. O. Maude, of the 7th Regiment Native Infantry to act as Interpreter to the 3rd Battalion of Artillery from the 1st of that month, during the period Lieutenant Mark may perform the duty of Adjutant to the Battalion or until further orders.

An order by Lieutenant Colonel Penny, dated Nusseerabad, the 19th February 1851, appointing Lieutenant H. E. Forbes, to act as Adjutant, and Captain W. W. Anderson, as Quarter Master and Interpreter to the 1st Regiment Light Cavalry (Lancers) as temporary arrangements.

An Order by Lieutenant Colonel H. G. Roberts, dated Belgaum the 26th February 1851, assuming the Command of the Southern Division o the Army as Senior Officer in the Division from that date.

An order by Brigadier N. Wilson, K. H., dated Poona, the 12th January 1851, directing Captain R. Richard of the 3rd Regiment Native Infantry to perform the duties of Brigade Major at that Station, during the absence of Captain Reynolds on leave to Bombay.

No. 158 of 1851.—Captain F. Wolley, of the 14th Regiment Native I., is allowed leave of absence from the 19th April to the 19th October 1851, to proceed to Madras, on private affairs.

No. 159 of 1851.—Captain W. G. Hebbert, Executive Engineer, Poona Division, is allowed leave of absence from the 6th of April to the 6th May, to proceed to Mahableshwur, on private affairs. Captain Reynolds carrying on the duties on Captain Hebbert's responsibility.

No. 160 of 1851.—Brevet Major G. Hutt, C. B., Commissary of Ordnance S. D. A., is allowed an extension of leave from the 1st to the 31st March, to remain at the Presidency, on Medical certificate.

No. 161 of 1851.—The unexpired portion of the leave to the Neilgherries granted to Captain J. L. Keily, of the 20th Regiment Native Infantry, in G. C. O., of the 5th March 1850, No. 158, cancelled from the 26th February, the date of that Officer's returning to the Presidency.

Bombay Castle, 14th March 1851.

No. 162 of 1851.—The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased with reference to General Order No. 133, dated 4th instant to place the services of Captain J. Hunter, of the 4th Regiment Native Infantry (Rifles,) again at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, for Regimental duty.

No. 163 of 1851.—The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council has received a report that 2nd Lieutenant J. D. A. Lucas, of the Regiment of Artillery, has passed an examination in Hindoostanee, and is qualified as an Interpreter in that language.

By Order of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council,
P. M. MELVILL, Lieut. Col.,
Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 15th March 1851.

No. 164 of 1851.—The following Supplementary General Rolls of Remittances to Europe, will be forwarded to the Hon'ble the Court of Directors by the next Overland Mail.

1. Supplementary General Rolls, for the Quarter ending 31st January 1851, of Family Remittances of Non-Commissioned Officers and Soldiers in Her Majesty's Forces, serving under this presidency, from the 10th Royal Hussars and 86th Regiment of Foot.

2. Supplementary General Rolls, of Effects and Credits of Deceased Non-Commissioned Officers and Soldiers, of Her Majesty's 86th Regiment of Foot.

3. Supplementary General Rolls, for the Quarter ending 31st January 1851, of Remittances on account of Regimental Necessaries of Her Majesty's 10th Regiment of Hussars serving under this Presidency.

4. Supplementary General Rolls, for the Quarter ending the 31st January 1851, of Remittances of Commissioned and Warrant Officers of the Hon'ble Company's service.

5. Supplementary General Rolls, for the Quarter ending the 31st January 1851, of Family Remittances of Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates of the Hon'ble Company's Regiments.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
J. G. LUMSDEN, *Secretary to Government.*

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 13th March 1851.

No. 33 of 1851.—Mr. C. Tickell, Acting Master, is allowed one Month's leave of absence from the date of his leaving Kurrachee, to visit the Presidency, on private affairs.

No. 34 of 1851.— Mr. James Smith Deputy Marine Paymaster, is allowed leave of absence from the 7th March to the 25th April, to proceed to Aden, on private affairs, Mr. Keys, Assistant Indian Naval Storekeekeeper, carrying on the duties, on Mr. Smith's responsibility.

Bombay Castle, 14th March 1851.

No 35 of 1851.—Mr. Purser Francis H. Hora has been allowed by the Hon'ble Court to remain in England until the end of June next, for the recovery of his health.

Mr. Midshipman Francis A Cumberland has been allowed by the Hon'ble Court to resign the Service, his resignation taking effect from the 15th August 1850, when the period of two and a half years from the date of his quitting India expired.

No. 36 of 1851.—The following temporary arrangements and appointments are confirmed, viz:—

By Commodore S. Lushington, Commander in Chief of the Indian Navy.

The following promotions are made in the Pilot Establishment of the Master Attendant's Department:—

Mr. Tucker, Senior Probationary Pilot, having passed the requisite Examination, to be 3rd Class 10th Pilot, from the 7th February 1851.

Messrs. Arnott and Jolly, 1st and 2nd Junior Probationary Pilots, to be Senior and 1st Junior Probationary Pilots, respectively, from the 7th February 1851.

Mr. Clarkson, Mate, of the "Mahi," to be Store Accountant of that vessel, from the 11th July 1850.

Mr. Heathcote, Mate, of the "Sesostris," to reside on shore for the benefit of his health, from the 19th February 1851.

By Commander R. Ethersey, I. N., Commanding the Indus Flotilla.

Mr. Rankin, 1st Class Carpenter, proceeding on duty from Kurrachee to Kotree, to be accommodated with a passage on board the "Comet," at the Warrant Officers' Mess, from the 24th to 30th January 1851.

By Order of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council,
P. M. MELVILL, Lieut. Col.,
Secretary to Government.

Civil Appointments, &c.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 14th March 1851.

The leave of absence granted to Lieutenant M. Battye, Assistant to the Resident at Baroda, on the 8th January last, is extended to the 15th instant, under Section XII. of the Absentee Regulations.

Lieutenant S. N. Raikes, Assistant Political Agent in Kutch, is appointed to officiate as Political Agent in that Province.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
A. MALET, *Chief Secretary.*

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 19th March 1851.

Mr. M. A. Coxon, First Assistant to the Commissioner at Sattara, is allowed, from the 27th ultimo, leave of absence, on private affairs, for fifteen days, under Section XI. of the Absentee Regulations.

The leave of absence granted on the 8th instant, to Captain G. G. Malet, Superintendent of the Gaekwar Contingent in Katteewar, has effect from the 19th ultimo, and that Officer having resumed his duties on the 28th ultimo, the unexpired portion thereof is cancelled, and that Officer is allowed leave from the 29th instant to the 15th proximo, to visit the Presidency, on private affairs.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.—REVENUE.

Bombay Castle, 17th March 1851.

Mr. F. S. Chapman Third Assistant Collector of Belgaum, has been placed in permanent charge of the Districts of Padshapoor, Sompgaum, and Beedee.

Mr. A. Campbell assumed charge of his duties as Acting Sub-Collector of Nassick on the 27th ultimo.

Mr. G. S. Forbes is attached to the Office of the Commissioner at Sattara.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.—FINANCE.

Bombay Castle, 19th March 1851.

Mr. J. G. Lumsden to act as a Member of the Mint Committee, during the absence of Mr. Malet from the Presidency.

Under the provisions of Section XI. of Act III. of 1840, the Right

Honorable the Governor in Conneil has been pleased to appoint Mr. J. Lumsden a Government Director of the Bank of Bombay, during the absence of Mr. Malet from the Presidency.

By Order of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council,
H. E. GOLDSMID, *Secy. to Govt.*

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 17th March 1851.

Assistant Veccinator Roop Sing is discharged from the Public Service.

Bombay Castle, 17th March 1851.

The following promotions and transfers are made in the Subordinate Medical Establishment attached to the Hospital of the late Rajah at Sattara:—

Second Hospital Assistant Crustnajee Kunderow to be 1st Hospital Assistant to the Southern Mahratta Irregular Horse.

Third Assistant Hurree Baboorow to be First Hospital Assistant, and attached to the Corps of Infantry at Sattara.

First Sub-Assistant Ramchunder Pandoorung to be Second Hospital Assistant, and attached to the Southern Mahratta Irregular Horse.

Second Sub-Assistant Ramchunder Gurud to be Second Hospital Assistant, and attached to the Civil Hospital and Dispensary at Sattara.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
J. G. LUMSDEN, *Secretary to Government.*

Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

14th Mar.—Steamer *Surat*, R. J. Church, Master, from Surat 12th March at 9 A. M. Passengers—Fifty Natives.

16th „ B. S. N. Company's Steamer *Bombay*, N. W. Haselwood, Master, from Kurrachee 13th March at 5 P. M. Passengers—Colonel Derinzy, H. M. 86th Regiment: Major Case, H. M. 32nd Regiment; Major Herbert, 18th Regiment N. I.; Captain McMahan; 14th Light Dragoons, Captain Moore and Lady H. M. 32nd Regiment, Mr. Somerville, I. N.

17th „ Ship *Mary*, Thomas Grenit, Master, from London, 10th October 1850. Passenger—Mrs. Grenit.

„ „ Ship *Courier*, G. O. Millin, Master, from Port Adelaide, 3rd January 1851. Passengers—R. T. M. Lacklan; Mr. Millin.

„ „ Barque *John Phillips*, Hugh Poole, Master, from London, 26th October 1850. Touched at no where, no news. Passengers—Mrs. Poole, and a child.

„ „ B. S. N. Company's Steamer *Dwarka*, E. A. Fisher, Master, from Surat night of the 15th March. Passengers—Lieutenant Annesley, Bengal Army, Lieutenant Sanlez, Bombay Artillery, and thirty-one Natives.

19th „ Ship *Juliana*, W. Woodhouse, Master, from Singapore, 28th January 1851. Passengers—J. M. Jacob, Esquire, G. Pousonby, Esquire, and twelve Natives.

„ „ Ship *Arab*, S. Simpson, Master, from Liverpool 1st October 1850.

„ „ The E. I. Company's Steam Packet *Feroze*, J. W. Young, Master, from Bancote, 18th instant, left at 7.40 P. M.

20th „ Barque *Arabian*, W. L. McLeod, Master, from Port Adelaide 24th December 1850.

„ „ The H. C. Steam Vessel, *Medusa*, Lieutenant S. B. King, Master, from Bancote at 11. 30. A. M. Passengers—A Gentleman sick.

DEPARTURES.

Ship *Hamoody*, Abdulla bin Hoosain, Nacoda, to Calcutta.

15th Mar.—The E. I. Company's Steamer *Medusa*, B. S. King, Master, to Bancote. Passengers—Colonel Melvill; Mr. Malet, Chief Secretary to Government; Mrs. Melvill; Mrs. Malet and Child and a Lady.

„ „ Barque *Agnes*, T. Crawft, Master, to Canton in China. Passengers—1 Arab, wife and Children.

„ „ Ship *Royal Alice*, Wm. Boyce, Master, to China.

17th „ The E. I. Co.'s Steamer *Moozuffer* H. H. Howett, Commander, to Aden. Passengers—Mrs. Larken and 2 children with two Native servants; Major F. D. George, H. M. 22nd Regt.; Captain Wilkie; George Morphett, Esquire; H. Scott, Esquire, Bengal Civil Service; Lieutenant Pogson, 8th, the King's, Regiment; H. Thornhill, Esquire; Major Clarke, 14th Dragoons; Doctor and Mrs. Tice; H. Scott, Esquire, Merchant; A Gentleman.

„ „ Ship *Glenelg*, Wm. Wilkinson, Master, to London. Passengers—Dr. and Mrs. Young and three childres; Dr. and Mrs. Stewart, Captain and Mrs. Major.

„ „ Brig *Hermiaee*, Cassum Anoobhoy, Nacoda, to Baypoor.

18th „ The E. I. Company's Steamer *Feroze*, W. Young, Master, to Bancote. Passengers—The Right Hon'ble Viscount and Viscountess Falkland and Suite.

„ „ B. S. N. Company's Steamer *Dwarka*, E. A. Fisher, Master, to Kurrachee. Passengers—Mr. and Mrs. Chamberlain; Mr. Buckmaster, and twenty-seven Natives.

„ „ The American Barque *Lewis*, G. F. White, Master, to Salem, via Zanzibar.

19th „ The P. and O. Company's Steam Ship *Pekin*, R. B. Baker, Master, to China. Passenge—One Native for Calcutta.

„ „ Ship *Hydree*, A. Eagleshame, Master, to the Coast and Calcutta. Passengers—Six Natives.

„ „ Ship *Halifax Packet*, D. R. Gavin, Master, to Liverpool.

Domestic Occurrences.

MARRIAGES.—On the 13th March, at Christ Church, Byculla, by the Revd. J. D. Gibson, Captain D'Oly Trevor Compton, of the 29th N. I., to Mary Geraldine, second daughter of R. W. Eastwick, Esquire, of Thurloe Square, Brompton.

At Christ Church, on the 13th March, by the Revd. J. D. Gibson, Frederick Torriano Ross, Esquire, Lieutenant 18th Regiment, Bombay Native Infantry, to Frances Ann, only daughter of J. L. Johnson, Esquire.

At St. Mary's, Poona, on the 12th Instant, by the Revd W. K. Fletcher, Gunner William O'Brien, 2nd Troop Horse Artillery, to Miss Juliet Matilda Phillips.

On the 13th instant, Corporal Thomas Lees, 3rd Troop Horse Artillery, to Miss Caroline Evitte.

At Kurrachee, on the 6th instant, by the Revd. Mr. Carr, Mr. G. Grant, Head Clerk, Assistant Quarter Master General's Office, to Miss Harriet Howbridge.

At Poona, on the 17th instant, by the Revd. Mr. Cary, Roman Catholic Chaplain, and afterwards at St. Mary's Church, by the Revd. Mr. Fletcher, Lieutenant C. Kean, Ordnance Department, to Miss Agnes Grant Forbes, youngest daughter of James Forbes, Esquire London.

BIRTHS.—March 14th.—At "Trellis Cottage" Colabah,—the lady of G. M. Beyts, Commander of the Steamer *Sir James Carnac*, of a daughter.

At Kolapore, on the 6th March, the lady of Captain J. W. Renny 19th Regiment N. I., of a son.

At Mazagon, on the 12th March, the wife of Conductor Berry, of a son.

At Sattara, on the 7th instant, Mrs. W. Lester of a son.

At Sholapore, on the 11th March, the wife of the Revd. Dr. Goldstein, Assistant Chaplain, of a son, still born.

At Surat, on the 12th March, the wife of Captain T. J. Jameson, 29th Regt. N. I., of a son.

At Kurrachee, on the 28th February, the lady of R. C. McCrea, Esq., H. M.'s 64th Regt., of a son.

At Kalbadavy, on Monday evening, March 10th, 1851, the wife of Mr. D. A Potter of a daughter.

At Bandora, on Saturday night the 15th March, the wife of Mr. Camillo Pereira, of a daughter.

At Shikarpore, on the 1st March, the wife of Asssistant Surgeon Ward, 1st Belooch Battalion, of a son.

At Kurrachee, on the 5th March, the wife of Captain S. Burges Lamb, 83rd Regiment, of a daughter.

DEATHS.—At Poona, on the 9th instant, Robert William Nutty aged two years.

On Wednesday, 29th January, in perfect peace, resting on her Saviour, at 31 Somerset Place, Bath, HENRIETTA MURRAY TOWNSEND, daughter of the late very Revd JOHN HUME, Dean of Derry, widow of the Revd. RICHARD TOWNSEND, Rector Magourney, county Cork, and mother of E. H. TOWNSEND, Esquire, of the Bombay Civil Service.

At Bombay, on the 19th instant, Store and Park Sergeant Thomas Worth of the Ordnance Department, aged 31 years, leaving a Widow and 2 children to deplore his loss.

At Poona, on the 16th Instant, at 8 P. M., of Cholera, Caroline Mary, aged 3 years, 5 months and 18 days, the beloved daughter of Mr. A. Browne, Revenue Commissoner's Department, Northern Division.

At Bandora, suddenly, on the 19th Instant, Edward Penn, Esquire, Solicitor of the Supreme Court, aged 42 years, of Cholera.

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